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The Daily Caucasian.

VOL. I. NO. 8. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1895. SINGLE COPIES 5 CENTS.

STATE SOLONS IN SESSION.

The House Democrats Practicing Obstructionist Tactics.

IMPORTANT BILLS IN THE SENATE.

The House Worries With Filibustering Over the Public Printing—Peebles and Payne Whose Seats are Questioned—Lead in the Game of Obstruction—Internal Revenue, Free Silver Etc. in the Senate.

HOUSE.

The House met promptly at 10 a. m., Mr. G. Z. French, of Wilmington, in the Speaker's chair, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. N. B. Cobb, of this city.

The clerk read a note from Speaker Walser, which is as follows:

"I hereby authorize the Hon. G. Z. French to act as Speaker of the House of Representatives for Monday, January 14, 1895. ZEB. V. WALSER, Speaker."

While the journal of the House was being read the vacant seats were gradually filled up by the incoming members.

The N presented depositions in ested on case of W. H. vs. A. A. Lyon, signed by N. commissioner at Washington, ere referred to the committee eges and elections.

llowing resolution, on the contested election case, was introduced rred to the same committee:

ved, That the seats in this now occupied by James F. nd D. D. Carlyle, from Robeson declared vacant; and that R. M. and John A. Smith be entitled eats in this body as the legally members from Robeson county."

NEW BILLS.

llowing bills were then introduced d referred to appropriate com

Williams, of Craven—H. B. act to provide an election law State of North Carolina and to free ballot and fair count to ified voters thereof.

George H. Burnham—H. B. act to change the name of the Broad Bank and Trust Com o the committee on finance.

J. W. Crumel, of Yadkin— An act to incorporate the Boonville, Yadkin county.

Norman—H. B. 61. An act chapter 117, section 1, to Laws

Smith of Gates—H. B. 62. for the protection of girls and promotion of chastity—to the tee on the judiciary.

Burnham—H. B. 63. An act nd section 1114 of the Code of Carolina.

McLeod—H. B. 64. To change e of holding the February term nett Superior court.

Williams, of Craven—H. B. to regulate surveying.

Mr. L. Nelson—H. B. 66. A bill hibit the sale of liquors within ile of Hibriten Mountain Academy, Caldwell county.

Mr. R. L. Stevens—H. B. 67. Bill nd chapter 34, section 2124 of the

Mr. Self, of Chatham—H. B. 68. stock law fence between the ies of Chatham and Alamance.

Mr. Crawford—H. B. 69. Bill to for the working of convicts on oads in McDowell county.

H. Leary, of Chowan—H. ct to amend the charter of Edenton.

ing nothing before the e special order at 12 o'clock, k moved to reconsider the g the public printing business special order, so that the House pon it at once.

question to reconsider a ate sprang up, which con whole time, over an hour, cial order itself arrived, and n came up on the passage of bill to repeal the law of 1893 to the public printing.

of Macon, offered a substi ling section 3, act of 1893, fined the bids for the public to within a convenient dis Raleigh, and spoke of his sub fair to all parties.

lson offered an amendment to s substitute, so that it would strike out section 3, to which was raised by the Populists ublicans but amend section 2 ll also.

ebles gives notice of an amend strike out the words "Secre State" and insert Treasurer of

ay withdraws his substitute Nelson accepts the amend Mr. Peebles and offers his mo s amended as a substitute for now before the House.

eebles said: He had views on ect which were not suggested cent cyclone as had been in by the other side, but views held in 1891. He favored this use it is not right to tax the the State for the support of a newspaper. All who have the subject except the gen om Wilkes (Mr. Henderson) ed to a *bonus* to the public Now instead of having a ic Secretary of State to let ublic printing I propose by dment to substitute a Popu Treasurer, so that our friends er side may control their own

said we had this *bonus* for ars. If it took us (the Demo enty years to find out our d right it, we do not want to re-enact that wrong.

k: "Do you acknowledge party has done wrong for hars?"

les: "I say any party that us to a public printer does

enzie to Mr. Lusk: "Will tell the House what was Republicans in 1868 and

: "Where the Republicans d the State of *one* dollar the have robbed it of ten. If we under in letting out the pub g we will let you come back e us as we charged you with e people of their money by ng it for public printing. he last twenty years you have single Republican or Populist have a single cent that comes through the Democratic legislature. In my county not a single Republican has had an opportunity to do any of the public printing of the county when the Democrats were in power."

Mr. Ray responded to the charge that the Democratic party had plundered the State of North Carolina by showing that they had reduced the price of printing to about one-half what it was in 1868 when the Republicans were in control?

"Will the gentleman tell us what a bushel of wheat was worth then?"

Mr. Ray continued:

"A great many things then were as cheap as they are now. If we have plundered the people for twenty years in the public printing we plundered them just half as much as the Republicans plundered them before the Democrats got control of the State government.

"When the Republican party was in power the credit of the State went down, down, down into the dust. The Democratic party touched the public credit of North Carolina and it arose out of the dust of the dead. We found nothing when we came into power; no penitentiary, though there ought to have been one, no public school system worth naming, no money in the treasury, and our bonds at a great discount on the market. Now our credit is good in all parts of the United States and in England."

If the Democrats had robbed the State he would vote for an investigation, but he appealed to his friends on the other side in the name of justice and fairness not to deceive the people.

Mr. Ewart, of Henderson, said:

The gentleman who has just taken his seat reminds me of that mountain preacher whose friend went to several places at different times to hear him speak, and each time he heard him his text was, "And Peter's wife's mother lay sick of a fever." (I am not much of a Bible student, and if I have not quoted the text aright I refer you to my friend from Buncombe, Mr. Lusk, who is a very diligent student of the Bible.)

After his friend had heard him on several different occasions, with several years intervening, he said: "Great God, ain't that old woman dead yet!" Ain't the proceedings of the legislature of 1868 dead yet? You know that you had in that legislature Democratic thieves as well as Republican thieves. We are not here to consider what that legislature did, but what this legislature is going to do.

This committee to let out the printing might be composed of a majority of Populists and give it to THE CAUCASIAN. THE CAUCASIAN is a good paper, and they might use it to convert Republicans to the ranks of the Populists; or they might be Republicans, and give it to the Winston papers to convert Populists to Republican ideas.

The records of 1888 and 1889 show that Jeter C. Pritchard made a motion to give the public printing to the lowest bidder, and that Mr. Ray opposed it then.

Mr. White, of Bladen, moved that the bill be referred to a committee of five to report tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

He did not propose, he said, to go on record as voting for the unconditional repeal of the law of 1893.

Mr. Peebles made another speech in defense of the Democratic party, and insisted on his substitute, which, he said, would make it impossible for them to do wrong if they wanted to do right.

He was followed by Mr. Campbell, of Cherokee, who charged that the Democrats were actually taxing the people more than the Republican legislature of 1868 did.

Mr. A. A. Campbell, of Cherokee, in rereply to Mr. Ray, of Macon, and Mr. Peebles, of Northampton, said he would acknowledge that the Democratic party was a party of reform and retrenchment. That the State and National legislation of the party had reformed the price of cotton from ten cents to four or five cents per pound in a very short time, and he emphatically pronounced the present State government as being decidedly more extravagant than it was under Radical and Carpet-bag rule in 1869 and 1870.

At that time the State owed $45,000,000, and now the State only owes about $25,000,000. In 1869 and 1870 there was only $65,000,000 worth of property to tax to carry the enormous indebtedness of the State.

Mr. Peebles, by permission, asked Mr. Campbell "how much of the $45,000,000 indebtedness that party paid?" To which Mr. Campbell remarked that the question asked was not pertinent to the question before the House, and continued by saying that the State now had $270,000,000 to tax, and the rate of State tax was 25⅓ cents on the $100 worth of property, which was a higher rate than $1.07 on the $100 in 1869 and 1870, as the Democratic party had increased the valuation of property four times what it was in 1869 and 1870. He again repeated that the present State government was the most expensive since the declaration of independence, and that he would take his seat and give any gentleman an opportunity to refute the charge.

Mr. Lineback, of Forsyth—The Democratic party, through the Democratic Secretary of State, have used this public printing to advance Democratic interests. It seems as hard for them to give it up now as it was to give up the election. I won't make a personal attack on the gentleman from Macon. In all the years when the Democrats were in power it is known that no man was allowed to get any benefit of the public printing except as a reward for party services. I can assure the gentlemen who are so much concerned about the printing business, that no outrage will be committed on the treasury by us.

Mr. Monroe confessed that he had done the gentleman from Cabarrus an injury in his remarks. He finds that Mr. Hileman wes not in the last Legislature, but he was in the one before, and he stood then where I stand now, on the question of public printing.

Mr. Henderson, of Wilkes, related the story of the white man and the Indian about the division of their game, when the white man wanted to take the turkey and give the Indian the buzzard all the time. The Democrats have kept the turkey all the time, and they want the Republicans and Populists to have nothing but the buzzard.

An Irishman, in loading his gun, said, "Be jabers! I'll load this gun so heavy, if it don't kill the thing it shoots at, it will kill the fellow that shoots it." You Democrats loaded up with the Alliance to kill the Republican party and it shot back and killed you, and then you tried to kill the Alliance.

Mr. Keithly, of Duplin, said: The section which we Populists oppose and desire to amend as the most objectionable section of the law, is that which gives so much power to one man. Putting the Treasurer in the place of the Secretary of State will not remedy this defect, and the amendment of the gentleman from Northampton to substitute a Populist Treasurer for a Democratic Secretary of State was only intended to catch votes.

Mr. Young, of Wake, said on Saturday I moved to put this bill on its immediate passage. We have had three hours discussion. We were sent here to take the places of those men whom it took twenty years to find that they were doing wrong. The gentleman from Macon who almost shed crocodile tears for fear we would make a mistake about the public printing, had a chance to do this thing when his party was in power, but they did not pass the bill till the last of the session, in order to tie us up. Now, they are afraid we will hurt ourselves. I move the previous question.

The call for the previous question was sustained.

The substitute of Mr. Peebles was lost, and the bill passed its second reading in the House.

A motion was made to suspend the rules and put the bill on its third reading.

The Democratic lawyers contended that it would require a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules for that purpose. The Chair decided that the House had already repealed the rules of the former House requiring a two-thirds vote, and that a majority vote was sufficient to suspend the rules.

An appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair, and the ayes and noes were called. The vote stood—ayes, 67; noes, 45.

Mr. Lusk called for the previous question on putting the main question.

Mr. Ray called for the ayes and noes.

Mr. White, of Bladen, said, in explanation of his vote, "I am in favor of rushing business after we have had sufficient time for thorough investigation; but this bill has not even gone before a committee. I therefore vote against sustaining the previous question.

Mr. White voted no.

The call for the previous question was sustained: Vote by roll call—ayes, 70; nays 45.

The bill was about to be put on its final passage, when Mr. Stevens, of Union, moved to adjourn.

The motion to adjourn was voted down.

The bill was then, under a suspension of the rules, put upon its third passage and ordered to be engrossed by a vote of 70 ayes to 45 nays, and the House adjourned at 3.25 a. m.

The Democrats have on their side many lawyers, and they used all their powers to stop the passage of the Senate bill through the House.

It was a sharp and lively contest, and the gallery was filled with interested spectators, whose sympathies seemed to be on the side of the Democrats, but the Populists and Republicans won at last.

HOUSE PERSONALS.

Mr. McClammy, of Wilmington, Mr. Monroe of Goldsboro, and other members on the Democratic side of the House came to the front today in discussing the points of order made by the chair.

Mr. French makes a good presiding officer.

There will be a joint caucus of Populists and Republicans in the House at 9 a. m. today.

CORRECTION.

In our report of Saturday's proceedings we credited Mr. Howard with the introduction of House bill 48. The bill relates to the re-charter of the town of Elizabeth City, and should have been credited to Mr. W. G. Pool. The reporter of the House proceedings endeavors to do full justice to every member regardless of his politics, and will always be glad to make any corrections of errors in his reports.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 3 o'clock, and opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. J. W. Carter, of the First Baptist church. He returned thanks for civil government, and invoked guidance for conducting it properly, and prayed that those to whom the making of laws had been entrusted, might clearly see their duty and be led to perform it.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The following bills were introduced and appropriately referred:

By Senator Fortune, of Cleveland, to prevent the sale of adulterated and impure kerosene oil in the State.

Senator White, of Alexander, offered a batch of bills and resolutions, as follows:

A bill to extend the provisions of section 980, of The Code, relating to the time within which corporations shall begin construction of their roads; and to amend the charter of the Norfolk, Wilmington and Charleston Railroad company.

A bill to prevent female convicts from working on the public roads.

A bill to repeal the law imposing the "Merchants' Purchase Tax." This bill provides for the full repeal of that section of The Code requiring merchants to report the amount of purchases made during the year, and also repealing the present purchase tax thereon. A provision of the bill is that no merchant shall be required to make returns of purchases after January 1st, 1895.

A bill to prevent usury. This bill provides that no greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. shall be charged on principal in business affairs of any kind. The penalty for a violation of the provision is a forfeiture of principal and interest; one-half of which shall go to the State and the other half to the party giving information of the violation.

A bill providing for the regis ration of chattel mortgages separate from mortgages on real estate.

By Senator Snipes, of Hertford, a bill to incorporate a bank in the town of Edenton.

By Senator Grant, of Wayne, a bill to amend chapter 119 of the laws of 1889, for the relief of the soldiers of the late war between the states. Chapter 119 is the State pension law, in which there is a provision that certain soldiers of the late war, possessing real estate to the value of $500, shall not receive pensions. Senator Grant's bill is to strike out this $500 possession clause.

By Senator Moody, of Haywood, to establish a criminal circuit for the counties of Buncombe, Madison, Haywood and Henderson.

THE STATE BANK TAX.

Senate resolution No. 15, requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress to work and vote for the repeal of the ten per cent. tax on State banks, was put on its second reading and failed to pass by a vote of 12 to 27.

THE REVENUE LAWS.

Senate resolution No. 16, requesting the North Carolina Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to repeal the internal revenue laws, was put on its second reading.

Senator Starbuck, who offered the resolution, stated that he was not a champion of whiskey in any sense, but he knew that many good people of the State were engaged in a business which was legalized by the government, and against which there was undue harshness and recklessness in the execution of the laws regulating it. There had been and was great oppression in this matter, and therefore he desired the repeal of the system.

Senator Candler, of Jackson, did not want to take violent issue with Senator Starbuck, but he confessed to being a Prohibitionist, and did not wish to encourage any measure which would make it easier for the whiskey business; for he regarded that business as subversive of the best interests of the State. If the enforcement of the revenue laws were harsh, he would prefer to put the conducting of the system under the civil service, so that the be officers possible for executing the l might be had.

Senator Starbuck stated tha officers of the internal revenue sy stem had already been placed under th civil service. He said that the greates con demnation that the Prohibitionis s ever put on any party was the leg alizing and licensing of the liquor traf r.

Sena'or Carver said he was n anti- Prohibitionist, and expected to remain one for some time. He had ha t experience in connection with the revenue system, and while it was bad when he was connected with it, the syst em was tenfold worse now. He fav the repeal of the entire syst er. He tion of a new system altogether. He regarded the liquor business as one which afforded emplo yment to many people, and thereby fed the hungry and clothed the naked.

On motion of Senat r White, of Alexander, the resolution was referred to the committee on fede ral relations.

A resolution to pri nt 5,000 copies of the Governor's mes was passed.

FREE COINA OF SILVER.

Senator Abell (dem), offered a resolution with a long preamble, citing various distressing co itions existing among the people, w h conditions arose from a contr n of the currency, requesting ators and representatives in to use their influence to se early free coinage of silver at of 16 to 1.

Senator Cook said lution had been ferred to the proper committee, and he thought this resoluti might take the same course.

Senator Abell thought Senator Cook mistaken. He said a similar resolution had been introduced in the House and his (Abell's) resolution was offered to forestall in the Senate the action of that body. He had hoped that the Co-operationists would take the matter up, but they had not done it. He requested that the resolution be put on its immediate passage. He said the principle of the resolution was in the platforms of all the parties, and its passage would emphasize the position of Senate.

Senator Wicker (Pop.) thought the only result of putting the resolution on its passage would be to ascertain the sentiment of the Senate. It was a good thing. He was glad a Democrat had offered it. In fact, he said, the Democrats are stealing all the good ideas which the Populists have held and worked for for the past two years, and he hoped they were coming over into the right road.

Senator Mewborne (Pop.) said the Senator had done a good thing as far as he had gone, but he had not gone far enough. He wanted some declaration in favor of a currency circulation of fifty dollars per capita. He said these matters were being discussed in caucus and otherwise, and hoped that within the next two years Senator Abell could come into a Populist caucus. He suggested that in referring to platforms in the future Senator Abell should specify whether he referred to the State or national platform.

Senator Cook (Rep.) moved that the resolution be referred to the committee on federal relations.

Senator Carver (Rep.) was willing to vote for the adoption of the resolution now, and asked permission to cross the chamber to welcome Senator Abell into his party. He then stepped up to Mr. Abell and gave him a cordial grasp and handshake with both hands amid the laughter of the Senate and galleries.

Senator Dowd (Dem.) wanted to know to which party Senator Carver had welcomed Senator Abell.

Referring to his resolution, Senator Abell said (turning to Senator Cook, (Rep.): "It was your party which demonetized silver in 1873, and that party is responsible for existing conditions today, * * I do not expect this Senate to adopt this resolution, and I do not expect the Republican party to enact a law for the free coinage of silver, but I do expect my Populist friends to come to my support.

Senator Franck (Pop.) said there was no need of any hurry about the matter, and that any delay to which it might be subjected here would not affect it. He could assure the Senator from Johnston (Abell) that there would be no free coinage for the next two years.

The question recurred to the motion of Senator Cook to refer the resolution to the committee on federal relations, and on that motion the yeas and nays were ordered.

"That means to put the resolution to sleep," said Senator Dowd.

The vote was as follows:

Ayes—Ammons, Black, Brown, Candler, Cook, Dalby, Dula, Farthing, Fortune, Franck, Grant, Hamrick, Hurley, Long, Mewborne, Moody of Haywood, Moody of Stanly, Norris, Paddison, Sharp, Shaw, Sigmon, Snipes, Stephens, Wall, White of Alamance, White of Perquimans.

Noes—Carver, Dowd, Forbes, Fowler,

[Continued on fourth page.]

PR TCHARD NOMINATED

In the Republican Caucus Last Night on First Ballot,

BY A VOTE OF 37 TO 22.

Moody and Cox Put His Name Be Holton Nominated by and wn—Ewart Withdraws Contest.

ght in the Senate hall the Republicans assembled in caucus to nominate a United States Senator to succeed or Jarvis. The full force of members was present and feeling and order prevailed session.

of Buncombe county, was chairman of the caucus, and business began by the defeat of a motion to the gallery to the public.

friends of Mr. Holton at once commenced dilatory tactics, in the hope of postponing action until Thursday After considerable parliamentary delay tactics, nominations were ally made the order of the hour, and the gentlemen mentioned above were placed in nomination. The first break to show how the tide had turned was the declaration of French, of New Hanover, to vote for Pritchard.

Cook, a staunch supporter of Col. Dockery, also declared for Pritchard.

Ewart withdrew from the contest and voted for Pritchard.

The first ballot resulted—Pritchard, 37; Holton, 22.

On motion Mr. Pritchard's nomination was made unanimous, with the exception of one vote, which was cast by Lineback, of Forsyth.

Mr. Pritchard was sent for and made a splendid speech of acceptance.

POLITICAL POT-POURI.

Contesting for Governorship—Battling for Senatorships—Legislatures Assembling, &c., &c.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 24.—General interest still centers in the debate upon the construction of the clause in the State constitution concerning opening and canvassing the returns for Governor now in progress in the House. Late in the afternoon a demand was made by a required number of representatives for a meeting of the committee on rules, and the reporting of a rule fixing an hour for the debate to be brought to a close. The committee in a short time, the debate during the interval continuing, reported unanimously a rule for the close of debate until 11 o'clock tomorrow (Tuesday) morning, and the rule was adopted without division.

It is generally believed that the resolution now before the House providing for the postponement of the inauguration of a governor until an investiga adopted tomorrow without filibustering or dilatory tactics being resorted to.

In the Senate to-day a petition was presented signed by a number of Democrats, citizens of Chattanooga, asking that H. C. Evans be seated as Governor.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 14.—Thirteen of the nineteen Republican members of the Legislature assembled at the House to-night to select their candidates for United States Senator. The six absentees are all Addicks men. It is believed that eleven of the thirteen who attend the Republican caucus, favor Higgins for Senatorship, but sixteen votes will be required on joint ballot, and to-night it seems impossible to induce any three of the absentees to come into the caucus. The result will be that the battle will be fought out on the floor of the House to-morrow.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 14.—The complexion of the fight for United States Senatorship from California, was changed somewhat today by the candidacy of Jacob Neff, president of the California Mining Association, an old resident of the State and a prominent mine owner. His candidacy is expected to injure the strength of Senator Perkins.

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 14.—The eighteenth legislative session convened today. New State officers, with the exception of governor, were inaugurated.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 14.—A caucus to-night participated in by nineteen of thirty-seven Republicans, nominated Congressman William M. Sweet for United States Senator.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 14.—The fourth session of the Washington Legislature was convened today. New members were sworn in and both houses were organized.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 14.—The Republican caucus nominated Sewell for Senator, giving him 56 votes against 24 for Murphy.

A GIRL AND A COWHIDE.

Run Against a Charlotte Young Man—A Libellous Letter the Cause.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 14.—Miss Mary Hirton, a prepossessing young lady, formerly of Charleston, S. C., cowhided Mr. John Delane at his place of business in this city today. The cause of the attack was an anonymous letter received by Miss Hirton yesterday. She claims that the letter was in John Delane's hand-writing and it is also claimed by her that it is libelous in the extreme.

Killed with "Rough on Rats."

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 14.—An entire colored family named McCrea was poisoned today by rough on rats which was administered to them in corn meal, made into bread. The deed was inspired by jealousy and was committed by Maggie Boroughs. John and Jane, the son and daughter of Mrs. McCrea, are dead, the others having recovered.

Off For Nebraska.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 14.—A car load of flour and other provisions left here tonight for Nebraska. It is the first car load of a long train that will be made up at Atlanta representing all parts of Georgia. In addition a large amount of money goes from Savannah.

The Suit Against Sage for $50,000.

New York, Jan. 14.—The second attempt to procure a jury for the third trial of the case of Wm. Laidlaw against Russell Sage for $50,000 damages was begun before Judge Patterson, of the Supreme court, today. Laidlaw claims that when the Norcross bomb was thrown, Sage used him as a shield.

THE DAILY CAUCASIAN during the Legislature $1.00.

6,000 MEN ON A STRIKE.

A Tie Up of the Street Car Lines of Brooklyn. Strikers Put Pickets on Duty. The Railroads Warn Strikers to "Keep Out"—And Claim There is No Just Cause for the Strike—Women in Sympathy With the Strikers.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 14.—Nearly six thousand men, including conductors, electricians and others employed on the various trolley railroads in this city quit work between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning. It was the first strike the trolley system had experienced and was a most thorough and complete one. The only road not tied up was the Brooklyn and Coney Island, better known as the Jay and Smith street line. President Henry W. Slocumb took the men's demands under consideration and when the committee of the district assembly called on him, the strike, as far as concerned his road, was amicably settled. An agreement was signed and now that road is the only one running in full force.

During the day Mr. Lewis President of the Brooklyn Heights railroad company, made a public statement in which he said the tie-up was without any just cause. He also notified the mayor, police commissioner, sheriff and fire commissioner of the strike, and asked for police protection. He sent a communication to the railroad commissioner at Albany and posted notices of warning at all the car houses notifying strikers to keep away. There was also warnings to keep the peace, but in spite of these numerous cases of interference occurred.

There was some delay in transportation of the mails, but the mail cars were guarded by policemen.

At the different power houses throughout the city everything was quiet. A short distance from each one the strikers kept their pickets on duty. The railroad depots were deserted, but pickets kept watch there also. They did not have much to do today, but may have tomorrow, as it is expected the companies will bring men from other cities to take the strikers' places.

The men's grievances and demands are thus stated:

"The state law provides that a day's work for employees of street railway companies shall consist of ten hours, within twelve consecutive hours. It is alleged that this law has been disregarded by the corporations, which have required the men to work eleven hours and even lately twelve hours, with no interval longer than ten minutes for lunch, and even depriving them of that brief time in most instances. The wage-rate agreed upon a year ago was $2 for the statutory day's work. The companies, it is alleged, have made no allowance for overtime. The men demand adherence to the law regarding ten hours in a day's work, or $2.25 for a day of twe hours.

During the orenoon a mail car of the Flatbush avenue line avenue the mail Sergeant men. Th distance nity strikers began to throw planks across the tracks. The sergeant called their attention to the fact that it was a mail car and their action was a penal offence, but the men only jeered at him. The police removed the obstruction and the car had proceeded about two blocks further when a farmer's wagon was placed across the track, men jumping into the wagon and defying the police to move them. A squad of police finally routed the strikers and the car then proceeded to the postoffice. About noon nearly one hundred women, in sympathy with the strikers, undertook to obstruct travel on the Third avenue line by piling ash barrels and other obstacles on the track, but were driven away by the police. They made repeated efforts of the same kind, but were finally routed by the police.

A BURSTING BOMB.

The Big Mischief of Anarchists—A Panic Among the People.

Paris, Jan. 14.—A bomb explosion occurred at about midnight in front of No. 65, Rue Monceau, and is believed to have been the work of anarchists. Nobody was killed but much damage was done in the vicinity.

The bomb is described as being of the reversible sort, chiefly charged with dynamite packed in gunpowder and concealed in an English tin cracker box strengthened by a thick band of aluminum. In other respects the bomb is said to have been charged and prepared in a manner similar to the one used by Vaillant in the Chamber of Deputies.

Following the explosion there was a panic in the neighborhood, particularly among the people residing in the immediate vicinity of Nos. 75 and 63 Rue Monceau. The latter house was formerly the residence of Prince Victor Napoleon, and its front was considerably damaged. The police express the opinion that the explosion was directed against M. Athalin, the magistrate who conducted the inquiries into the outrages committed by Ravachol and other anarchists, who lives in the Rue Vezelay facing the scene of the explosion.

RESCUED SEAMEN.

Saved From Wrecks and Brought to Land by the Seneca.

New York, Jan. 14.—The steamer Seneca, which arrived this morning from Havana, brought as passengers seven distressed seamen of the Norwegain bark La Uercost, which was wrecked on the Cuban coast on the morning of Dec. 21 while bound from Porto Cabello for Caibarien. The crew saved all their effects. The vessel is a total wreck. She was of 538 tons registered and partly insured. The Seneca also brings Capt. McNeill and seven of the crew of the American schooner Elbridge Souther, which sailed from Philadelphia, Dec. 15, for Caibarien, coal-laden. The vessel went ashore on Key Feipe, thirty-five miles east of Caibarien, Dec. 31 and became a total wreck. She was of 5,080 tons register and was partly insured.

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

Applied for by Eugene V. Debs and Others.

Washington, Jan. 14.—In the Supreme court of the United States today C. S. Darrow, acting as counsel for Eugene V. Debs and others engaged in the Chicago strike of last summer, made application for writs of errors and habeas corpus. The court decided to hear arguments for the writ of error Wednesday. Mr. Whitney assistant attorney-general, appeared for the government.

Sweetening for Sugar.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The entire Louisiana delegation in Congress, Senators and representatives, appeared before the House appropriation committee to-day to urge that some provision be made for the relief of the immediate losses suffered by the sugar producers and planters of that state, caused by the repeal of the bounty provided for in the McKinley tariff act. Arguments in favor of were made by Representatives Boatner and Price and Senators Caffery and Blanchard.

"PITEOUSLY APPEALED"

To the Republicans to Extricate the Country from Peril

AND THE TREASURY FROM INSOLVENCY.

Tame "Scraps" Between Gorman and Hill—Both Are "Vindicated"—The Gorman Bill Inadequate for Raising Revenue—Secretary Carlisle Charged With Making Erroneous Estimates—Woeful Democratic Demoralization.

[Special to the Caucasian.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—It was Democratic wash day in the Senate. Senators Gorman and Hill washed their party linen, and both retired from the "scrap" victors and vindicated. They both boastingly asserted that Democratic defeat in 1894 meant their respective vindication as Democrats, patriots, and statesmen.

Speaking to the income tax appropriation, Senator Gorman favored it, he said, because the revenue resulting from the enforcement of the law was was an imperative necessity. He frankly admitted, to the great satisfaction of the Republican, that the trouble was a lack of revenue. The failure of the Gorman bill to produce the requisite revenue was due

NINE

he said, to erroneous estimates made by Secretary Carlisle. Higher duties would have been imposed but for the blunder of that department.

It was the Republican contention at the time that the estimates were wrong, and that the revenue produced by the bill would be entirely inadequate to meet the current expenses of the government. Senator Gorman's confession was an astounding verification of Republican prediction. This was emphasized by the bold assertion that under no circumstances would the bill produce sufficient revenue. He predicted a deficit for the current fiscal year, and also for 1896. The condition of the treasury he said was appalling. He "piteously appealed" to Republicans to rise above party and extricate the country from peril and the treasury from impending insolvency. He alluded to Wilson bill as "monstrous legislation" and plainly intimated that the Democratic disaster in 1894 was caused the President's and stubborn opposition to the compromise bill. He refused to express any opinion about a currency bill, but intimated that no legislation would be attempted that did not command Republican support. A bill with this end in view is in process of incubation. What it will be defies conjecture.

The Gorman-Hill "scrap" was tame. At one time, when Hill was repeating caucus secrets, Senator Ransom showed some agitation, but "a walk around" tranquilized him a l through the debate and incidents showed woeful Democratic demoralization and helplessness.

It will be miraculous if an extra session of Congress is not called. The contingency depends upon the disposition of the Democrats to raise more revenue by increased duties.

"The situation," said Senator Gorman, "is appalling, and demands wise and patriotic consideration."

MILLS TO THE MATERIAL.

The Southern Movement of Large Manufacturing Concerns.

Nashua, N. H., Jan. 14.—The Southern movement of cotton industries which has affected Massachusetts is also felt in New Hampshire. On Tuesday Representative Thurber, of this city, will introduce a bill in the Legislature at Concord, similar to those introduced in Massachusetts in the interest of the Lowell mills. It will ask that the Jackson Manufacturing Company be permitted to increase its capital stock from $900,000 to $1,800,000, and that the Nashua Company be allowed to increase from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000. The bill also asks the right to build mills in any State in the United States. These companies have been manufacturers of heavy goods that have come in competition with Southern mills. It is understood that with the addition capital mills are to be at once built in the South to manufacture sheeting, etc. The mills here will change their product to fine yarns. These mills are virtually under one ownership and when the action of their officials is made public, it will create considerable excitement in the Merrimack river valley.

DEATH IN THE DEEP.

Two Vessels Wrecked and Twelve Persons Drowned.

London, Jan 14.—The British steamer Rown has foundered in the bay of Biscay. One of her boats containing six men alive and two dead has been picked up. The other boat which was launched with seven men, including the first officer has been lost.

The Italian bark Theresina from Liverpool for Trieste, has been wrecked near Strangford. The captain and several of the crew were rescued; three others were drowned.

Workmen Musn't Attend Meetings.

Pittsburg, Jan. 14.—There was great excitement in the Homestead steel plant to day. Supt. Schwab called about twenty of the most prominent workmen and asked why they attended the meeting yesterday to discuss organization and then discharged them. The company had detectives at the meeting.

A Ministry Resigns.

Paris, Jan. 14.—The Dupuy ministry has resigned. The resignation grew out of a demand by M. Millerand, socialist, that the entire ministry be held responsible for the railway conventions, and not alone Barthou minister of public works, who had declined on Saturday to retire because of an adverse vote in the cabinet.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The Detroit arrived at Aden yesterday. The New York has arrived in Hampton Roads, Va. The Monterey has arrived at Port Angeles.

The Daily Caucasian.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK EXCEPT MONDAY.

BY THE CAUCASIAN PUBLISHING CO.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

ONE YEAR, - - - - - - - - $6.00

ONE MONTH, - - - - - - - - .5

Entered at the Post Office at Raleigh, N. C. as second-class mail matter.

RALEIGH, - - NORTH CAROLINA

Tuesday, January 15th, 1895.

ATTENTION!

Subscribers in the city failing to get their CAUCASIAN will please send to the office their names, their street and their number, in order that we may be able to locate the fault upon the carrier upon whom it should fall.

THE CAUCASIAN.

NOTICE.

Business letters and communications for this paper should be addressed to THE CAUCASIAN, Raleigh, N. C. This is necessary to receive prompt attention. Do not address any letters to me except they be of a personal and private nature.

MARION BUTLER.

LET IT REST.

The News and Observer has repeatedly charged that the Editor of this paper is "bossing" the legislature. We remembered that, if an accused person does not deny the truth of an accusation, brought against him before witnesses, his silence is taken as an acknowledgement of guilt. And so, we wrote in this paper an express and explicit denial of the accusation brought against us, saying it was "false in every particular."

The News and Observer comes back, and reaffirms its charge. We do not deem it either necessary, or decent, to make any further denial. We are under no obligations to reiterate our former statement. We have no fear that our veracity will suffer any disparagement from the report of a COMMON SCOLD.

Our tastes are not suited to the grade of journalism which our contemporary adopts, and if the disappointed and soured old vixen can get any amusement out of calling the editor of this paper names, just let her pursue her course. We have plenty to write about that is attractive and instructive, and we shall not adopt any methods of reply that do not comport with what is becoming in dignified, gentlemanly journalism. But while we shall not care a fig for what the News and Observer may say about us personally, let [illegible] imagine that we mean to refrain from exposing our neighbor's false assertions and fallacies upon all public questions.

Sunday morning the CAUCASIAN took a position favoring the passage of the bill introduced by Senator Mewborne to repeal the public printing act passed at the last session of the General Assembly. Yesterday the bill passed its third reading in the General Assembly, and now the way is clear for that body to receive bids and make terms for the public printing to the best advantage of the State. We wish to state right here that the CAUCASIAN has no interest either directly or indirectly in the public printing save to guard the interests of the State. We wish, however, to correct a little inaccuracy in our editorial of Sunday morning. A gentleman who had just read the contract for the public printing, made by the last General Assembly, did not include the binding at the specified rates. We find since that this was an error. Therefore, in order to do justice to all parties, and for the information of the public, we publish the contract in full in another column.

CURRENT COMMENT,

The lower House of the Legislature, on yesterday passed the Senate bill repealing an act of the last Legislature, providing that the public printing be put out by contract to the lowest bidder. As we understand it, this leaves the Legislature free to make such disposition of the printing, as it may deem to be just and wise. We have no doubt that such action will be taken as will secure the largest measure of economy compatible with the proper execution of the work. We are sure there is no intention on the part of this Legislature to use the public printing as a piece of political patronage.

At last accounts Senator Hill was opposing the Income tax. Would it not be well for Mr. Hill to propose something? We believe he has played always in the character of an objector since he came into the Senate. Mr. Hill makes it apparent on all occasions that he is in Washington as the attorney and agent of the money power, rather than as the representative of a great and free people. Mr. Hill is making a very sorry figure in current history.

The silver men, in Congress and out of it, seem to be taking heart, and are getting themselves together for a vigorous fight for the white metal. We wish them mighty well. But we think they will be forced to come over into the Populist camp to find their real friends. We give them a very hearty invitation to come right over and stand with us for the whole people.

Dispatches from over the water [illegible] of an approaching crisis in France. Republican government in France has had to struggle against fearful odds. But every crisis it has passed through has seemed to settle it more firmly in the confidence of the people.

Mr. Hill regrets his late reconciliation with the President, because of the frequent applications which are made to him to use his influence with the inmate of the White House. The President has not been heard from as to his regrets in the premises.

The Eastern papers are still hammering away to induce Congress to authorize a loan of some five hundred millions of dollars. The interest bearing debt of the United States is not nearly large enough now to suit those rascals.

It is thought that the German Emperor will soon make Count Herbert Bismarck Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. This action would be some slight proof that erratic young monarch may, after all, come to his senses.

Light on the Nash County Returns.

FINCH, Nash County, N. C.,
January 7th, 1895.

To the CAUCASIAN.

Having seen reference to the board of county canvassers for Nash county, made in regard to Messrs Woodard and Bernard, which are somewhat misleading, the writer would be glad if you would allow him space in your paper to make the action of said board public, so far as Messrs. Woodard and Bernard are concerned.

When the returns from Manning's township were opened we found Claud N. Bernard credited with the vote of that township We examined the member of the board from that township, and he stated that he was confident that the vote was cast for Claud M. Bernard, as there were no tickets in the box for Claud N. Bernard.

The following resolution was introduced (by the writer) in writing, "That we the board of county canvassers for Nash county, do decide that Claud M. Bernard and Claud N. Bernard are one and the same man, which was carried."

The above resolution, [illegible] decision was written in the abst[illegible]act, adding the vote of Claud N. [illegible] Bernard to Claud M. Bernard's vote.

Yours very truly,
J. C. STRICKLAND,
Clerk Board Co. Can. Nash Co.

The Contract for Public Printing.

This agreement made this the 18th day of February, 1893, by and between the State of North Carolina through the joint committee of the General Assembly on Public Printing, thereto duly authorized by law on the one part, and Josephus Daniels of the other part, Witnesseth, That the said Josephus Daniels does undertake and agree to do all the public printing, job work required and allowed by law to be done, during the term of two years from the 21st day of February, 1893, by the State of North Carolina and for all the penal and charitable institutions of the State, and all the departments and subdepartments thereof, to do all the printing and binding in a workmanlike manner, promptly and in good time.

For this work the said Josephus Daniels is to receive the following prices, subject to the discounts hereinafter mentioned:

For one thousand ems of plain work, forty cents; for every one thousand ems of rule and figure work, eighty cents; for every token or two hundred and forty impressions, twenty-five cents. and for all other work ordered by the State or any of the departments thereof, except binding, the usual customary rates. The binding shall be done at the following rates: For full sheep binding, sixty cents per volume; for half sheep binding, twenty cents per volume.

All this work shall be done in full conformity with the terms of Chapter 52 of The Code, entitled Public Printing. It is further agreed that the Auditor of the State before issuing his warrant for payment of work, above specified, shall deduct from such bill, audited and allowed, fifteen per cent thereof, and issue his warrant for the remaining eighty-five per cent, which shall be in full payment for said bills.

And in consideration thereof, the State of North Carolina agrees, according to the terms above mentioned, that all printing, binding, job work and other such work to be done during the term of two years from February 21st, 1893, for the State and all the departments and institutions thereof, shall be done by the said Josephus Daniels, and the same shall be paid for as above specified. All the work done under this contract shall be submitted to the department for which done, and approved by it in writing before the same shall be considered and passed upon by the Auditor as above mentioned.

[Signed] JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

John L. King,
G. S. Morton,
B. F. Aycock,
T. M. Robertson,
Senate Branch of Committee.
J. R. McClelland,
A. D. Ward,
John R. Rowe,
W. R. Allen,
L. M. Blue,
House Branch of Committee.

Witness: T. P. JERMAN, JR.

Inauguration of Kansas' Governor.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 14.—The mild, bright weather today made possible the inaugural parade that had been planned in connection with the ceremonies, which at noon retired Governor Lewelling and his administration, and placed at the head of the State affairs of Kansas Governor Morrill and a full complement of Republican officials, which constitute the State cabinet Governor Lewelling and Governor Morrill led the parade in a carriage and were driven to the House of Representatives At high noon the oath of office was administered and the inaugural address delivered.

A Masonic Temple.

St Catherine's Ont., Jan. 14.—The Masonic temple was destroyed by fire today. The ground floor of the building was occupied as a business college the public library occupied the second floor and the lodge rooms the third floor. The Masons lost their jewels, regalia, furniture and books. The public library lost all its books. The business college's loss was total. This Masonic temple was one of the finest buildings of its kind in the Dominion. The loss is $65,00.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The trial of Capt. Howgate, indicted for embezzlement and forgery committed while disbursing clerk of the Signal Service, has been postponed from Jan. 21 to Jan. 28.

OPINIONS FROM WASHINGTON

A Peculiar State of Things.

Washington Star.

The prediction is made in silver circles that the action of Senator Blackburn in renewing his allegiance to free coinage in the very face of the administration's latest attitude on the financial question will prove to be but the forerunner of similar action on the part of other Southern democrats of equal prominence. The necessities of such action are represented as being great, and as growing no less out of the past record of these men than out of a wise and necessary provision for the future. The south, it is asserted, is not now in the humor for compromises on the silver question, and will be likely to withdraw her commission from any man, no matter how high his reputation or how loyal his past services, who wavers at this time on this issue.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CASE.

In support of this assertion two instances are given: The situation in North Carolina is offered first, because that is believed to afford the most striking illustration of the truth of the whole silver contention. The legislature in that State is on the eve of assembling, and one of its acts will be the retirement of Senators Ransom and Jarvis and the election of a Populist and a Republican to succeed them. Gen. Ransom has been in the senate for nearly a quarter of a century, and until recently was considered invincible at home. Marion Butler, the Populist leader slated for his seat, is young enough to be Gen. Ransom's son, and has been prominent in the politics of the State only a very few years. His rise, the silver men claim, has been due almost exclusively to his bold championship of silver.

The fact that Gen. Ransom also was a friend of silver was lost, the silver men assert, in the later unsatisfactory record of his party, and in his own failure to stand out at the special session in 1893 against the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. Mr. Butler has pledged himself to devote his energies as Senator in every way possible to the rehabilitation of silver as a money metal.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA REVOLUTION.

The second case cited by the friends of silver is the complete revolution effected in South Carolina. This also is ascribed primarily to the unsatisfactory course of the national Democracy on the money question. The first rumblings of discontent are said to have been occasioned by the failure of Senators Hampton and Butler to take a decided and advanced stand for silver. Tillman, then an obscure young man, saw his opportunity, took this complaint against Hampton and Butler for a basis of action, and founded an opposition party with free coinage as its cry. Mr. Butler tacked at last, and during the silver fight at the special session stood on the free coinage course. He is to give place to Tillman, whose course as Senator is expected to be governed entirely by the programme of the silver men.

SITUATION IN TENNESSEE.

Reference is also made to the situation in Tennessee, where Mr. Harris is standing for re-election on a free silver platform. The Democracy, though saving the Legislature, suffered a defeat in that state last fall. The rank and file of the party refused to go to the polls, and only for the reason, as the silver men charge, that the National Democracy had done nothing for silver. The saving of the Legislature is accredited to Mr. Harris, who stumped the state, making renewed expressions of loyalty to silver and pledging a continued devotion to the [illegible] ate. The silver men are confident that upon his return here he will take his place beside Mr. Blackburn, and as he is a member of the Senate finance committee, to which the House bill when it is received will be referred, silver is expected to benefit by whatever he may do.

SPREADING IN OTHER STATES.

The silver men claim that this spirit is spreading and growing. They are expecting it to find controlling expression in all of the southern states. They are declaring that what has taken place in North and South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia and, in a measure, in Alabama, is on the cards in Kentucky and elsewhere. Mr. Blackburn, as they believe, has wisely divined the popular tendency, and is eminently wise in his latest silver deliverances. He sees that the Populist vote in his state is growing, and that the recruits are coming from the ranks of the Democracy. There is talk even of an alliance between the Kentucky Populists and the Kentucky Republicans, by which the next election in the blue grass state is to be carried, and the fruits of victory, as in North Carolina, divided between the allies. Such a result would mean the retirement of Mr. Blackburn from political life, and the sending to the Senate in his place of either a straight-out Republican, chosen in exchange for some Populistic favor at home, or of some Populist pledged to assist Republican measures other than silver.

A PECULIAR STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Some of the most experienced men in public life frankly confess that such a state of affairs has never before come under their observation. It is full of inconsistencies, and even the baldest paradox. The Southern combination between the Republicans and Populists seems absolutely inexplicable, except upon the score of an effort to supplant the Democracy in that section with some new party, leaving everything else to the future. The Populists complain of the Democrats because of a failure to enact a free coinage law, and yet are in alliance with the Republicans, who are pledged to prevent free coinage at all hazards. The Republicans on their part declare that free coinage would ruin the credit of the country, and yet are aiding the growth of free coinage sentiments all over the South. The North Carolina Legislature will send two Senators here, one of whom will go into the free coinage camp, and the other into the anti-silver camp. The two men, though receiving their commissions from the same body, and as the result of the same popular expression at the polls, will yet cross swords as soon as the senatorial battle begins. The only explanation offered that really seems to explain anything is that the Alliance has only for its object the destruction of the present leadership of the Democracy, both local and national. It is suggested that the Populists will consent in the end to make terms with the Republicans on the silver question, which they would refuse from the Democrats. The Republicans have always stood for the system of finance they now are advocating, while the Democrats, as the Populists charge, have promised one thing and now are endeavoring to compromise on quite another thing.

NOTICE.

All communications and business letters should be addressed to THE CAUCASIAN, Raleigh, N. C.

Subscribe for the Daily Caucasian. A special rate of only $1.00 for the session of the Legislature.

A PLEA FOR UNFORTUNATE NORTH CAROLINIANS

While influences of civilization have variously affected the human family it is inspiring to note that the preponderance of this effect has been to christianize, refine and lift man towards his God.

In this way his soul has been greatly enlarged, and his sympathies so crystalized that he can be easily touched by the infirmities of his unfortunate brother.

In no case possibly is this effect more plainly demonstrated than where the State (all the people thereof uniting) assumes the care and education of the Deaf, the Dumb and Blind within its borders.

It might be well to remember that many of these unfortunates have never seen the light of day. They have not been permitted to behold by sight, their Creator in Nature. Many of them have never been permitted to use their vocal organs in speaking to others of Him in whom they live and move.

Many of them never have heard the sound of that Gospel which is most powerful to save.

Therefore it is the object of these lines to call public attention to some facts concerning our Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution that are possibly not known at all.

In looking over that most excellent report of the N. C. Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind in which Mr. B. F. Montague, chairman of the Board of Trustees, seems to have left no stone unturned in his effort to have the people know in detail the workings and needs of the institution, one is forcibly struck to know that there are possibly 1,792 blind persons within the State and possibly 573 blind children of school age and 731 blind persons under 21 years of age.

It needs no argument to convince any one who will examine this report that the institution is greatly hampered in its progress by the dire need of additional room.

While I fully concur in the general plea for additional buildings as made by Mr. Montague of the Board of Trustees, Dr. H. Haywood, the visiting physician and Mr. Young, the principal, yet may be pardoned for referring at this time especially to the colored department with which I am most familiar.

No one who has any regard for the laws of health can fail to be deeply impressed with the very great need of additional room on merely peeping into the wards of the colored department of this institution.

Not only must a brain fed on foul air in crowded wards become proportionately inactive and stupid, but as an important part of the whole body it must become diseased and damaged for ever.

Now then why should not the present Legislature grant to the board of trustees the additional needed appropriation prayed for that these children may have at least sufficient room to guarantee protection to their health and life.

By so doing the State will not only greatly enhance the usefulness of the institution, but would extend a great charity to many who are without and cannot [illegible] it.

A recent visit to the colored department reveals a most alarming condition of affairs in the wards.

There are ninety-eight inmates at this time crowded into wards only sufficient for one-half that number. The best authorities on hygeine regard 1,200 cubic feet of air in sick rooms to each inmate and 600 feet in ordinary domestic life for each inmate as reasonably safe, but in either case these may be regarded as minimum figures.

In the colored department these students are upon an average having only about 350 cubic feet of air for a whole night. It is then to be remembered that the very cause of deafness dumbness and blindness rest upon abnormal or diseased conditions, and therefore these children should have at the lowest estimate 800 cubic feet of air in their bedrooms.

Then, apart from the health side of the question, is the moral degradation that must follow such a condition of affairs. The Board of Trustees are asking for only $10,000 additional for improvements at the white department, and $4,000 for additional room at the colored department.

Is there any good reason why they should not have it? Verily we believe that there will not be one man on the floor of the present legislature who will oppose such a wise use of the public funds.

Very truly,
L. A. SCRUGGS, M. D.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

A Testimonial of High Merit.

Mr. Frank Tisdale, advance agent for Harriette Weems Company, of New York, came in a day or two ago to give us some job work and says: "Since you did work for me last fall I have traveled through North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, but have never been able to get any work done at as low a price as yours, nor any that gave better satisfaction. I shall try and get my present company to have a big lot done here, for there is no other printing office in the whole country that can do work as cheap as she wants it except you."

Any one having any job work to be done can rely on getting it done in our office at a moderate price, and can testify to the moderate charges.

We can save the State some money if they see fit to contract with us for the public printing, Mr. Tisdale has been in all the important towns in the States named, and has had work done in every one of them. We never saw Mr. Tisdale till he came to give us work. Low prices made him our friend. BARNES BROS.

Charleston, Jan. 14.—Collector Bryan is on the lookout for the yacht Amadis, suspected of being implicated in the filibustering expedition which left Portsmouth Thursday and is expected here to-day. She will be delayed if she puts in here.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The Senate judiciary committee was informed to-day by the sub committee investigating the charges against Judge Clarke, of Tennessee, that a report would not be made for a week and action upon his confirmation was postponed until that time.

THE CAUCASIAN PUBLISHING CO.

The Articles of Agreement, Certificate of Clerk and Letters Patent.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

We the undersigned being desirous of engaging in the business hereinafter set forth and described, do hereby enter into articles of agreement for that purpose pursuant to chapter 16, of the Code of North Carolina, entitled Corporations, and the Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina amendatory thereof, that is to say:

I. The Corporation name shall be "CAUCASIAN Publishing Company."

II. The business proposed shall be the publication of one or more newspapers, conducting the business of job printing and binding, and carrying on such business as is usually done by printing and publishing companies.

III. The place where said business is proposed to be carried on is Raleigh, Wake county, N. C., and such other place or places for branch offices as the Board of Directors may determine.

IV. The length of time desired for the existence of said corporation is thirty years from and after the date of these articles next ensuing.

V. The names of the persons who have subscribed for stock in said Corporation are as follows, to wit: Marion Butler, of Raleigh, N. C.; William F. Stroud, of Chatham county; Wm. A. Guthrie, of Durham, N. C.; W. H. Worth, of Raleigh, N. C.; J. C. L. Harris, of Raleigh, N. C.; A. C. Shuford, of Newton, N. C.

VI The amount of the capital stock of said corporation shall be $20,000, divided into two thousand shares of the par value of ten dollars each, with liberty to the stockholders to increase the amount of said capital stock from time to time, or at any time to an amount not exceeding Fifty Thousand Dollars, divided into a proportionate number of shares of the par value of ten dollars each.

VII. The said Corporation may purchase or lease and hold all such real and personal and mixed property incident to the business aforesaid and necessary or useful for that purpose, as the Board of Directors shall determine: and subscriptions for stock in said Corporation may be paid wholly or in part by the purchase from the subscriber of property at such appraised valuation as may be agreed on between the Board of Directors and such subscriber.

VIII. The Corporators, subscribers for stock, and stockholders of said Corporation, shall not be individually or personally responsible or liable for the debts, contracts, pecuniary obligations, engagements or torts of said Corporation.

IX. Notice of the time and place for the first meeting of the Corporators and subscribers for stock in said Corporation for purposes of organization is hereby expressly waived.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned have hereunto set our hands and seals, this the 13th day of December, A. D. 1894.

MARION BUTLER, [SEAL.]
W. F. STROUD, [SEAL.]
WM. A. GUTHRIE, [SEAL.]
W. H. WORTH, [SEAL.]
J. C. L. HARRIS, [SEAL.]
A. C. SHUFORD, [SEAL.]

Suscribing witness:
W. S. BARNES.

CLERK'S CERTIFICATE.

North Carolina, } Before the Clerk
Wake County, } Superior Court.

I, D H. Young, Clerk of the Superior Court, in and for said county, do hereby certify that on the 14th day of December 1894, the execution of the foregoing and annexed articles of agreement for the incorporation of the signers and their associates under the name of CAUCASIAN Publishing Company, was this day proved before me by the oath and examination of W. S. Barnes, the subscribing witness thereto, and that thereupon the said articles of agreement were filed in my office to be by me Recorded of Incorporation and a certified copy thereof transmitted to the Secretary of State for Letters Patent to be issued thereon as provided by law.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and official seal, at my office in Raleigh, N. C. this 14th day of December 1894.

D. H. YOUNG,
Clerk Superior Court.

LETTERS PATENT.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

To all to Whom These Presents Shall Come—GREETING:

KNOW YE, That it appears from the certificate from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake county that the following named persons Marion Butler, W. F. Strowd, Wm. A. Guthrie, W. H. Worth, J. C. L. Harris, and A. C. Shuford heretofore on the 13th day of December 1894, signed and filed Articles of agreement for the formation of a private corporation before said Clerk, and copy of said Articles of Agreement, duly certified by said Clerk under the seal of said Court have been filed and recorded in this office as prescribed in chapter 318 of the Acts of 1893.

Now, THEREFORE, Under the power and authority vested in me by said chapter 318 of said Acts of 1893, I do hereby declare the persons signing said Articles of Agreement duly incorporated, under the name and style of THE CAUCASIAN Publishing Company, for the period of thirty years from and after the 13th day of December 1894 for the purposes set forth in said Articles of Agreement, with all the powers, rights and liabilities conferred and imposed by law on such corporations.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at office in the City of Raleigh this 14th day of December in the 119th year of our Independence, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

OCTAVIUS COKE,
Secretary of State.

NOTICE.

We want a bright boy to sell THE DAILY CAUCASIAN on the streets in every town in the State. Write for terms.

THE CAUCASIAN,
Raleigh, N. C.

Atlantic and North Carolina R R

[illegible]

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound north, leaving Goldsboro 11.55 a. m. and with Southern Railway train west, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m. and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m. and with W. & W. train from the north at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

S. L. DILL, Superintendent.

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SPECIALISTS
(Regular Graduates.)

Young and middle aged men.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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NOTICE.

I WANT every man and woman in the United States interested in the Opium and Whisky habits to have one of my books on these diseases. Address B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga. Box 382, and one will be sent you free.

The Daily Caucasian during the session of the Legislature for $1.00.

S. A. L.
Seaboard Air-Line.

In effect December 23, 1894.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH

[illegible]

T. J. ANDERSON,
Gen. Passenger Agent.

What is
Castor

Castoria is Dr. Samuel
prescription for Infants an
dren. It contains neither
Morphine nor other Narco
stance. It is a harmless subst
Paregoric, Drops, Soothin
and Castor Oil. It is
guarantee is thirty
Millions of Mothers,
the Children's Panacea
Friend.

CASTOR
For Infants and

Do not be imposed upon
having Castoria, and see tha
signature of
is on the
wrapper. We
shall protect
ourselves and the public at
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murr

P. P. P.
PRICKLY ASH, POKE ROOT AND POTASSIUM
Makes Marvelous Cures in Blood Poison Rheumatism and Scrofula

P. P. P. purifies the blood, builds up the weak and debilitated, gives strength to weakened nerves, expels diseases, giving the patient health and happiness where sickness, gloomy feelings and lassitude first prevailed.

For primary, secondary and tertiary syphilis, for blood poisoning, mercurial poison, malaria, dyspepsia, and in all blood and skin diseases, like blotches, pimples, old chronic ulcers, tetter, scald head, boils, erysipelas, eczema—we may say, without fear of contradiction, that P. P. P. is the best blood purifier in the world, and makes positive, speedy and permanent cures in all cases.

Ladies whose systems are poisoned and whose blood is in an impure condition, due to menstrual irregularities, are peculiarly benefited by the wonderful tonic and blood cleansing properties of P. P. P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Aug. 14th, 18
I can speak in the highest terms of your medicine from my own personal knowledge. I was affected with heart disease, pleurisy and rheumatism for 35 years, was treated by the very best physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, tried every known remedy without finding relief. I have only taken one bottle of your P. P. P., and can cheerfully say it has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I can recommend your medicine to all sufferers of the above diseases.
MRS. M. M. YEARY,
Springfield, Green County, Mo.

Pimples, Blotch
and Old Sores
Catarrh, Malaria
and Kidney Trouble
Are entirely removed by P.

Prickly Ash, Poke Root and P
sium, the greatest blood purifi
earth.

ABERDEEN, O., July 21, 18
MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savan
Ga.: DEAR SIRS—I bought a bot
your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark
It has done me more good than
months' treatment at the Hot Spr
Send three bottles C. O. D.
Respectfully yours,
JAS. M. NEWTO
Aberdeen, Brown County

Capt. J. D. Johnston.

To all whom it may concern: I
by testify to the wonderful prop
of P. P. P. for eruptions of the
I suffered for several years with
sightly and disagreeable erupt
my face. I tried every known
dy but in vain, until P. P. P. was
and am now entirely cured.
(Signed by) J. D. JOHNST
Savanna

Skin Cancer Cured.

Testimony from the Mayor of Sequ

SEQUIN, TEX., January 14,
MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Sav
Ga.: Gentlemen—I have tried y
P. P. P. for a disease of the skin,
known as skin cancer, of thirty
standing, and found great re
it purifies the blood and remov
irritation from the seat of the
and prevents any spreading
sores. I have taken five or six
and feel confident that another
will effect a cure. It has also r
me from indigestion and s
troubles. Yours truly,
CAPT. W. M. RU
Attorney at

Book on Blood Diseases Mailed

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL I

LIPPMAN BRO
PROPRIETORS,
Lippman's Block, Savanna

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 14.—Cotton closedsteady middling uplands 5½; middling gulf 6; sales 461 bales.

Futures closed dull; sales 38,700 bales.

January	5.55
February	5.55
March	5.59
April	5.63
May	5.67
June	5.71
July	5.75
August	5.79
September	5.84
October	5.91

NEW YORK PROVISION.

New York, Jan. 14—Southern flour dull; common to fair extra $1.80a2.40; good to choice $2.40a2.95.

Wheat—Spring dull; No. 2 red in store and elevator 61⅞; afloat 63¼.

Corn—Spot dull; No. 2, 59¼; steamer mixed 50 in elevator; January closed 52¾; February 51⅞.

Pork—Steady; sales 200 barrels.

Wool—Quiet; domestic fleece 15a28; pulled 19a24; Texas 8a12.

Cut meats—Steady.

Lard—Steady; western steam closed $7.20 and nominal; city at 6¾a6⅞; refined steady.

Coffee—Options opened firm at 5 to 6 points advance on higher foreign quotations and European buying, with small local offering, and closed firm at 10 to 30 points net advance; sales 17,250 bags, including January $14.10a14.20; March $13.90a14.00; May $13.95a13.95; September $13.90a14.00; October $13.95a14.05; December $14.90a14.15; spot Rio firmer; No. 7, 15⅞.

Sugar—Steady; fair refining 2¾; centrifugal, 96 test, 3; refined steady.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Cincinnati, Jan. 14.—Flour firm; fancy 0a2.40; family $2.00a2.10. Wheat No. 2, 55½. Corn strong; No. 2, mixed 42. Oats No 2, mixed 32½a32¾. Rye firm; No. 2, rk steady at $12.00. Lard in fair $6.85. Bulk meats in light demand, 7 1-2. Bacon steady, $7.00a7.12 1-2, in good demand at $1.22.

COTTON MARKET

14.—4:15 P. M.—Spot cot and prices steady; Ameri d; good middling —; good inary —; sales of the day of which 500 were for rt, included 11,100 Ameri 00 bales, including 30,500

UTURES.

steady and closed quiet, advance; American mid dling January 3d, buyers; uary 3d, buyers; February buyers; March and April ril and May 3 3-64d, value; 5-64d, sellers; June and ; July and August 3 7-64, d September 3 8-64d, buy ctober 3 10-64d, sellers.

RODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.

	Opening.	Closing.
	54⅞a54¾	54⅞
	58½	58⅜
	59¼	58⅞
	45⅞	45¾
	48⅛	48
	47⅞	47¾
	28⅞	28½
	31⅛	30⅞a30⅞
	$—	$11.55
	11.85	11.85
	$—	$6.87½
	7.02½	7.02½
	$—	$5.87½
	6.02½	6.05

ns are as follows: and unchanged. Wheat—No. a60½; No. 3, spring nominal; No. rn—No. 2, red45⅛; No. 3 yellow o. 2, 29¾. Mess pork $11.55a $6.87½a6.90. Short rib sides salted shoulders 4¾a4⅞; short a3.65. Whiskey $1.22. Sugar—granulated $3.90; standard A.

AVAL STORES.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 14.

firm	97½
	$1.02½
ine firm	.25½
	.95
ude hard) firm	$1.10
	1.50
	1.50

Jan. 14.—Rosin firm, $1.00a e firm, 25½c.

Jan. 14.—Spirits turpentine firm, $1.05.

LORD IN LOVE!

a Burlesque Girl and Loses $1,000,000.

Jan. 12.—The report that the American actress, has ed to Lord Francis Hope, the Duke of Newcastle, o be correct. The Hamp h register shows that Miss Lord Francis Hope were ere on November 27th, last. years past stories have been ion to the effect that May married to Lord Francis they have been as frequent It is said that the family ancis Hope once offered him f he would sever all relations American Burlesque. The of both parties is entered in try as being at Cooks, 21 Gardens.

DER IN WAYNE COUNTY.

H. Davis, the miller at Mr. ompson's mill at Saulston, ounty, was murdered by a egro fellow by the name of elverton, a few days ago. It at Yelverton wished Mr. Da rind his corn out of time. was refused. Whereupon he enraged, and while Mr. D in the act of mending the the furnace the negro struck low back of the head, which in death. Mr. Davis lived five days. The negro is at

Justice, we suppose, not think it Mr. Davis was seriously only required small bail. was readily given and there hen he found that death was to be the result of the blow he

A Gorgeous Funeral.

York, Jan. 12.—The funeral services he remains of Mary Paul, wife of m Waldorf Astor, were held at Trinity today. The remains were enclosed aled in a leaden casket, which was in a handsome rosewood coffin with ver handles. William Waldorf Astor ed the church with the aged father of te wife on his arm. Then came several ger members of the Paul family, and them representatives of the Dahlgreen, e, Chambers and Gibbs families. J. man Drayton was also a member of the al party. Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob are at present in Philadelphia. The re were, after the ceremony, deposited J. J. Astor vault.

rrested While Relieving Suffering.

umbus, O., Jan. 14.—Sheriff Lou F. w, of Fayette county, is here to take A. B. Coit to Washington Court House charge of manslaughter. Coit, as the sentative of the board of trade is in ing Valley carrying relief to destitute s, but has been telegraphed to report e forthwith.

PRESS OPINIONS.

(Sioux City, Iowa, Journal).

Marion Butler, the brillant young Populist leader in North Carolina, who will be elected to the United States Senate, in an interview, declared his belief that the change of sentiment in the South is growing and is permanent It is a revolt against the methods of the oligarchy which has ruled North Carolina, as other Southern States since the war, shutting the plain people out from any participation in the affairs of the State. He said that all efforts to work reform within the Democratic party had failed, the men who held power being able to maintain it and force their politics upon the party, hence there was rebellion among the Democrats and the complete overthrow of the old oligarchy. He predicts the same result in nearly all the other Southern States.

Under the terms of the Republican Fusion in North Carolina last fall, two United States Senators, to be chosen by the present legislature, will be taken from the paati-s to the coalition. A Republican will fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Vance, and a Populist will succeed Senator Ransom for a full term This shows the form in which the tidal wave hit North Carolina.

Springfield Republican (Ind.).

The problem which these Southern election reformers are trying to solve is this: To enact election laws which shall be substantially fair in their application to all citizens black and white, and which shall at the same time keep the government under white control. There is an influential and growing wing of these reformers, which is principally anxious to keep the control of affairs in intelligent hands, regardless of color, but the feeling of the majority is that nothing which has been accomplished by way of suppressing the negro as a factor in politics shall be abandoned. The consequence is that substantially all the election reform legislation which has been enacted in Southern States discriminates in some way practically, if not avowedly, against the negro. This is the case with the new constitution of Mississippi, in its understanding-the-constitution clause, which gives election officers an excellent opportunity to reject negro applicants for registration; with the poll-tax requirement in the Tennessee law, some provisions of the Alabama law and the Virginia law also. There are some Southerners who would discriminate only against ignorance and unfitness in the new election laws, but it is to be expected that the precedent already established of discriminating against the negro will be generally followed in future legislation.

GOOD BYE TO THE NEW YORK.

The Navy's Best Cruiser Anchors at Tompkinsville on Her Way to Hampton Roads, And Will go to Sea To-Day.

(New York Tribune.)

Promptly at 9 o'clock yesterday morning Captain Robley D. Evans, standing on the bridge of the cruiser New York, gave the order "unmoor ship." There was a scurry of willing feet, a brief time of quick work, and then with a rattle and clank the big chains were drawn on board. There were only a few visitors at the navy yard, and when the big tug Narkeeta began snorting and churning the water was making a lot of fuss about getting the big ship out into the stream, those who had got up early to be on hand waved a damp, bedraggled farewell and started homeward for breakfast and dry clothing. On board the cruiser everything had been attended to, and as soon as she caught the tide the flagship of the North Atlantic squadron pointed her graceful prow toward the bay, and went down to Tompkinsville, where Rear-Admiral Meade decided to anchor for the night on account of the thick weather, and put to sea to-day—and in this way was the start made for what is expected to be one of the most interesting and valuable cruises ever made by United States vessels of war.

The programme as outlined in The Tribune a few days ago is unaltered, with the exception that the fleet may assemble at Hampton Roads instead of St. Thomas, W. I. Rear-Admiral Meade has received authority from the department to introduce any feature of marine evolution or drill which he may consider beneficial to the men or the vessels, and he said, in conversation just before sailing, that while European nations had their practice cruises as a regular feature of the discipline, there would be no attempt to follow European tactics and rules, as he believed the United States Navy should originate methods and not copy from others.

That there will be a trial trip of each vessel in the squadron is a settled fact, and this will be a great satisfaction to those who have been longing for a test of the merits of the Cincinnati and Raleigh, both vessels having been built by the government, and being equal in size, weight and armament.

It will be one year to-morrow since Rear-Admiral A. E. K. Benham, then in command of the North Atlantic Squadron, assumed command of the fleet in the harbor of Rio Janeiro, and had under him the most powerful fleet the United States had assembled in foreign waters for many years. It included the New York, San Francisco, Charleston, Newark, Detroit and Yantic. In the present fleet, the Montgomery is equal to the Detroit, the Columbia, Cincinnati and Raleigh exceed the Newark, San Francisco and Charleston by 2,000 tons, or more than the Yantic amounted to, leaving the Atlantic, 3,000 tons and a total of twenty guns, as an increase over the Brazilian fleet of a year ago.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Report of the Demands By Japan Discredited.

Washington, Jan. 12.—In official circles here the tendency is to discredit the accuracy of the wholesale demands mentioned in the London Standard's Berlin dispatch, said to have been formulated by Japan as conditions on which peace will be agreed on with China. An acquiescence in such terms by China, it is asserted, would amount practically to a deprivation of her nationality, and it is not believed that the Japanese government will go to the extent indicated.

It is thought to be doubted if Japan has fully made up her mind as to the demands that will be made. At any rate, if she has, it is probable that they are known to but few persons, as their publication at this time, in advance of the Chinese plenipotentiaries would subject them to much criticism and comment.

Mr. Kurino, the Japanese minister here, was asked about the matter, but he preferred not to discuss the subject further than to express his belief that the report was unfounded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Mr. Kurino, the Japanese minister here, says he expects that peace negotiations between the plenipotentiaries of Japan and China will begin about the first of February. His information is that the Chinese peace commissioners left Pekin on the 7th inst., and he expects they will arrive at Hiroshima, Japan, to begin work by the first of next month. It is expected that Hon. John W. Foster, who is to assist the Chinese envoys in the negotiations, will also be on hand.

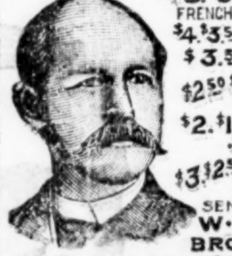
ATLANTA'S EXPOSITION.

Great Attractions Engaged—Application for Space From Many Foreign Countries.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 12.—The Cotton States and International Exposition directors announce that they have just engaged, at large expense, Innes famous New York military band. The great "War and Peace," composed by Mr Innes, will be a strong feature of this engagement. Applications for space at this exposition are coming in from all states in the Union and many foreign countries. The thirteen mammoth buildings are now in course of construction and all will be finished in time for the installation of exhibits by August next. The exposition is to be opened September 10 and closed December 31.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Secretary Carlisle today accepted the bid of W. W. McAfee, of Atlanta, for the erection of the government building at the Atlanta Exposition. A meeting of the government directors of the exposition has called for next week to decide on the question of extending the ground area of the exposition about one-fourth beyond the area originally contemplated. It is altogether probable that the extension will be made, and that it will take in ground to the rear of the building, as originally planned.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.



$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4.$3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE.
$2.$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES
$3.$2.50 $2.$1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by

NO MORE EYE-GLASSES

No Weak More Eyes

MITCHELL'S EYE-SALVE

A Certain Safe and Effective Remedy for
SORE, WEAK and INFLAMED EYES
Producing Long-Sightedness, and Restoring the Sight of the old.
Cures Tear Drops, Granulation, Stye Tumors, Red Eyes, Matted Eye Lashes
AND PRODUCING QUICK RELIEF AND PERMANENT CURE.

Also, equally efficacious when used in other maladies, such as Ulcers, Fever Sores, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Burns, Piles, or wherever inflammation exists, MITCHELL'S SALVE may be used to advantage.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AT 25 CENTS.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine, which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cure—benefit comes from the very first dose—*it won't stain your teeth*, and it's pleasant to take.

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver
Neuralgia, Troubles,
Constipation, Bad Blood
Malaria, Nervous ailments
Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two 2c. stamps we will send set of Ten Beautiful World's Fair Views and book—free.
BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Senators and Representatives Who Will Assemble in the State Capital To-day.

We give below the names and post offices of the members of the General Assembly as nearly correct as we have been able to get them:

SENATE.

1—E. T. Snipes, rep., Menola; Theo. White, pop., Hertford.
2—T. E. McCaskey, pop., Dardens; J. B. Parsons, pop., Middleton.
3—C. W. Mitchell, dem., Windsor.
4—Dr. I. E. Green, dem., Weldon.
5—Dr. W. P. Mercer, dem., Elm City.
6—A. A. Forbes, pop.; Greenville.
7—J. C. Bellamy, pop., Whitakers; J. T. B. Hoover, pop., Elm City.
8—J. M. Mewborne, pop., Kinston; E. L. Francks, pop., Richlands.
9—H. L. Grant, pop., Goldsboro; A. H. Paddison, pop., Burgaw.
10—F. B. Rice, pop., Wilmington.
11—C. A. Cook, rep., Warrenton.
12—Rev. H. W. Norris, pop., Ballentine's Mills.
13—A. S. Abell, dem., Smithfield.
14—John E. Fowler, pop., Clinton; I. W. Taylor, pop., Dunn.
15—J. J. Long, pop., Eoka; Angus Shaw, pop., Maxton.
16—Warren Carver, rep., Fayetteville.
17—Dr. A. J. Dalby, pop., Oxford.
18—W. G. Stephens, pop., Hycote. S. A. White, rep., Mebane.
19—A. W. Wicker, pop., Colon.
20—W. R. Lindsay, pop., Madison.
21—O. A. Starbuck, rep., Kernersville.
22—W. J. Adams, dem., Carthage.
23—E. Hurley, pop., Uwharie; J. M. Sanders, pop., Walkersville.
24—Wm. A. Moody, pop., Bloomington.
25—W. C. Dowd, dem., Charlotte.
26—S. W. Wall, rep., Wallburg; J. F. Westmoreland, pop., Thomasville.
27—Barton R. Brown, rep., Yadkinville; A. C. Sharpe, rep., Fancy Hill.
28—S. E. Marshall, rep., White Plains.
29—A. Y. Sigmon, rep., Hickory; W. E. White, pop., Avilla.
30—W. H. Farthing, pop., Leander; J. Black, rep., Bakersville.
32—J. B. Fortune, rep., Shelby; J. Y. Hamrick, pop., Boiling Springs.
33—J. M. Moody, rep., Waynesville; Rev. John Ammons, pop., Mars Hill
34—J. M. Candler, p., Dillsboro.
35—R. S. Hurbert, rep., Haysville.

Populists 8; Republicans 16; Democrats 6; total 50.

HOUSE.

Alamance—J. W. McCauley, r.; McCray.
Alexander—W. C. Linney, p.; Vashti.
Allegany—R. C. Hagans, d.; Sparta.
Anson—L. D. Robinson, d; Wadesboro.
Ashe—J. B. Hopkins, r.; Jefferson.
Beaufort—T. B. Hooker, d.; Washington.
Bertie—A. S. Roscoe, d.; Windsor.
Bladen—R. S. White, r.; Elizabethtown.
Brunswick—W. W. Drew, p.; El Paso.
Buncombe—V. S. Lusk, r.; Ashville; G. S. Burnham, p.; Asheville.
bethtown.
Burke—S. Huffman, r.; Morganton.
Cabarrus—A. F. Hileman, p.; Concord.
Caldwell—J. L. Nelson, d.; Lenoir.
Camden—D. B. Squires, r; Camden.
Carteret—E. C. Duncan, r.; Beaufort.
Caswell—Calvin L. Smith, r.; Yanceyville.
Catawba—Lee Whitener, p.; Hickory.
Chatham—J. E. Bryan, p.; Moncure; A. Self, p.; Hadley's Mills.
Cherokee—A. A. Campbell, r.; Murphy.
Chowan—W. H. Leary, p.; Edenton.
Clay—A. A. Buchanan, p.; Elf.
Cleveland—Rev. L. L. Smith, p.; Sharon.
Columbus—H. M. Harrelson, d.; Whiteville.
Craven—E. P. Williams, r.; New Berne.
Cumberland—J. C. Currie, p.; Pike; Z. Taylor, p.; Dunn.
Currituck—W. C. Gallop, d.; Currituck C. H.
Dare—J. B Ethredge, d.; Manteo.
Davidson—Z. V. Walser, r.; Lexington.
Duplin—F. M. Keithly, p.; Outlaws Bridge.
Davie—W. R. Ellis, r.; Advance.
Durham—W. G. Vickers, p.; Durham.
Edgecombe—J. H. Baker, Jr., d.; Rocky Mount; W. O. Howard, d.; Tarboro.
Forsythe—Logan Lineback, r.; Bethania; J. W. Speas, p.; Vienna.
Franklin—J. F. Mitchell, p.; Youngsville.
Gaston—C. H. Harris, p.; Gastonia.
Gates—L. L. Smith, d.; Gatesville.
Graham—J. W. King, d.; Graham.
Granville—S. J. H. Mays, r.; Oxford; A. A. Lyon, d.; Oxford.
Green—S. G. Mewborne, d.; Jason.
Guilford—J. W. Sutton, r.; Gibson; B. G. Chilcutt, r.; Brown Summit.
Halifax, J. M. Grizzard, d.; Halifax; J. A. House, d.; Littleton.
Harnett—Neill McLeod, p.; Swans Station.
Haywood—W. T. Lee, d.; Waynesville.
Henderson—H. G. Ewart, r.; Hendersonville.
Hertford—B. B. Winborne, d.; Murfersboro.
Hyde—John Q. Harris, p.; Fairfield.
Iredell—T. M. Stikeleather; p.; Turnersburg; Leroy Morrow, r.; Satesville.
Jackson—James Thomas, d.; Wilmot.
Johnson—J. W. Vick, d; Selma; Rufus Sanders, d.; Four Oaks.
Jones—Frank Brown, p; Trenton.
Lenoir—C. S. Wooten, p.; La Grange.
Lincoln—J. F. Reinhardt, d.; Reinharts.
McDowell—Lee Crawford, d.; Old Fort.
Macon—J. F. Ray, d.; Franklin.
Madison—W. G. Hunter, r.; Marshall.
Martin—M. T. Lawrence, d.; Hamilton.
Mecklenburg—J. T. Kell, d.; J. D. McCall, d.; John G. Alexander, d.; Charlotte.
Mitchell—S. J. Turner, r.; Bakersville.
Montgomery—J. A. Reynolds, p.; Okeereenee.
Moore—J. Harrington, d.; Carthage.
Nash—M. C. Strickland, p.; Nashville.
New Hanover—G. Z. French, r.; Wilmington; Herbert McClammy, d.; Wilmington.
Northampton—E. R. Peebles, d.; Jackson.
Onslow—Randolph Duffy, d.; Catherine Lake.
Orange—J. A. Cheek, r.; Hillsboro.
Pamlico—Lewis G. Daniels, d.; Stonewall.
Pasquotank—W. G. Pool, r; Elizabeth City.
Pender—C. Ward, d.; Burgaw.
Perquimans—J. R. Darden, r.; Hertford.
Person—S. P. Gentry, p; Roxboro.
Pitt—John T. Phillips, p; Farmville; E. V. Cox, r.; Greenville.
Polk—J. V. Turner, r; Mills Springs.
Randolph—J. W. Bean, r; Spero; F. C. Philips, r; Fork Creek.
Richmond—J. D. Yates, p; Rockingham; John McLeod, p.; Elmore.
Robeson—D. D. Carlyle, d; J. F. Payne, d; Alma.
Rockingham—J. A. Walker, p.; F. G. McKinny, p; Wentworth.
Rowan—O. R. Julian, d; Salisbury; J. W. McKenzie, d; Watsonville.
Rutherford—M. H. Flack, p; Forest City.
Sampson—Cicero H Johnson, p; Ingold; R. M Crumpler, p; Clinton.
Stanley—R. L. Smith, d; Norwood.
Stokes—R. G. Petree, r; Germanton.
Surry—W. H. Norman, r; Robeson.
Swain—J. S. Woodard, d; Bryson City.
Transylvania—E. A. Aiken, r; Jeptha.
Union—R. L. Stevens, d; Monroe.
Tyrrill—Abner Alexander, r; Columbia.
Vance—Moses M. Peace, d; Henderson.
Wake—J. H. Young, r; Raleigh; A. L. Davis, r; Pernell; J. Bagwell, r; Garner.
Warren—S. A Williams, p; Creek.
Washington—John M. Bateman, p; Plymouth.
Watauga—L. H. Michael, r; Rutherwood.
Wayne—W. C. Monroe, d; Goldsboro, J. H. Edwards, d; Goldsboro.
Wilkes—J. R. Henderson, r; Wilkesboro; J. P. Elledge, r; Mulberry.
Wilson—J. Tomlinson, d; Wilson.
Yadkin—J. W. Crummell, r; Yadkinville.
Yancey—J. H. Higgins, d; Yamseytown.

May Adams

Hood's is Good
It
Makes Pure Blood

Scrofula Thoroughly Eradicated.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"It is with pleasure that I give you the details of our little May's sickness and her return to health by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. She was taken down with

Fever and a Bad Cough.

Following this a sore came on her right side between two lower ribs. In a short time another broke on the left side. She would take spells of sore mouth and when we had succeeded in overcoming this she would suffer with attacks of high fever and expel [illegible] corruption. Her head was affected and [illegible] oozed from her ears. After each attack she [illegible]

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

grew worse and all treatment failed to give her relief until we began to use Hood's Sarsaparilla. After she had taken one-half bottle we could see that she was better. We continued until she had taken three bottles. Now she looks like

The Bloom of Health

and is fat as a pig. We feel grateful, and cannot say too much in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. A. M. ADAMS, Inman, Tennessee.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

TO
Young Wives
We Offer a Remedy Which, Used as Directed, Insures Safety to Life of Mother And Child.
"MOTHERS' FRIEND"
Robs confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk, as many testify.

"My wife used only two bottles. She was easily and quickly relieved; is now doing splendidly.—
J. S. MORTON, Harlow, N. C.

Sent by express or mail, on receipt of price, $1 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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THE
DAILY
CAUCASIAN

THE DAILY CAUCASIAN

The only Populist Daily in the Carolinas; the only Populist Daily in the South that takes the Press dispatches.

The Daily Caucasian

Is independent and fearless. It will hew to the line, let the chips fall where they will.

The Daily Caucasian

Will report the proceedings of the Legislature; will gather the local, State and domestic news; will give some accounts of all sorts of movements amongst the people; will keep its eyes upon industrial progress; will, in short, inform the public upon all sorts of topics in which the people are interested

The Daily Caucasian

Will stand for economy and reform in all branches of the public service. It believes in the great masses of the plain working people more than it believes in any other class; and it will do all in its power to teach them to know what their rights are and how to secure them. It will furnish a medium by which the people may communicate with one another; and it invites all who have any thing to say to make free use of its columns.

The Daily Caucasian

Is published every day in the week (except Monday) at Raleigh, North Carolina, by the

Caucasian Publishing Co.

We invite all our friends to come and see us in our new quarters; so that they may see from an inspection of our plant that we mean business.

The Daily Caucasian

Takes the news service of the Associated Press, which is a guarantee to give all that we shall be able to give all the news in reliable and attractive form.

The subscription price of the Daily Caucasian is $6.00 per year, invariably in advance.

Any one sending us a club of ten names and $60.00 at one time, is entitled to one copy of the DAILY free!

We make a special rate of $1.00 for the DAILY during the session of the Legislature.

The Caucasian Publishing Co.,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE
DAILY CAUCASIAN
$6.00 PER YEAR.

POLK MONUMENT.

LET EVERY REFORMER CONTRIBUTE TO BUILD IT.

Take Up Collections at Every Meeting.

THE CAUCASIAN'S fund for the monument now stands as follows:

Total amount collected up to issue of Jan. 3rd, 1895 - $782.31

We will publish in this column each week the contributions sent in.

When the Monument is built we will publish in THE CAUCASIAN a complete list of the contributions sent in from beginning to end. When taking up individual collections send the name of every person contributing and the amount opposite his or her name, so we can give proper credit. Let the Monument be creditable to the Alliance and worthy of the man. Yours very truly,

THE CAUCASIAN.

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RALEIGH, N. C.,

Having the largest and most complete outfit in the State, are prepared to do all kinds of

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FOR COUNTY OFFICERS.

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LEGAL BLANKS
Is the most complete in the State.

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Many Things
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BOOKS and STATIONERY
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We carry an immense stock of many things in the way of

School Books, Sunday-school Books, Blank Books,

And every kind of

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ALFRED WILLIAMS & CO.,
Booksellers and Stationers,
RALEIGH, N. C.

jan 6-1m

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Subscribe for the weekly CAUCASIAN, $1.00 a year.

The Daily Caucasian

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

Tuesday, January 15th, 1895.

PEOPLE--COMING AND GOING.

Thomas L. Emery, of Weldon, is in town.

Work on the Confederate monument goes on rapidly.

Mr. Frank Ferguson, of Boston, is at the Yarborough.

Supt. of the penitentiary Leazar has gone to Goldsboro.

Hon. C. M. Bernard, of Greenville, is at the Yarborough.

W. V. Meroney, Esq., of Winston, leaves to-day for Goldsboro.

C. J. M. C. Henry, of Richmond, Va., arrived in the city yesterday.

Mr. Omega Foster came in to-day from the Western part of the State.

J. C. Knapp, who represents the Hi Henry ministrels, is at the Yarborough.

Mrs. J. W. Cole is quite ill at her residence in the Northeastern part of the city.

Mr. E. C. Robinson, son of Commissioner of Agriculture Robinson, is in town.

At a late hour to-night no hopes are intertained for Mrs. Judge Strong's recovery.

Mr. R. R. Hall and wife, of the Charlotte Observer, are stopping at the Park hotel.

The wife of Mr. J. N. McRary, of the Daily Press, is quite ill at her home in Brooklyn.

Mr. C. J. Voorhees, travelling passenger agent of the Seaboard Air Line, is in the city.

We regret to note the illness of Mrs. Ida B. Coppedge, at her residence, 121 North Blount street.

Mr. P. C. Ennis has gone on a tour of inspection to the Eastern part of the State in the interest of the Agriculture department.

Mrs. Charlotte Grimes, of Washington, N. C., has secured a site on Person street where she will build, and make Raleigh her permanent abode.

Evangelist Gales and his wife are in the city, having been called to the bedside of Mrs. Judge Strong, whom we learn, is thought to be in extremis.

Mandy Bunch, who is now in jail accused of burning her own child, went before the grand jury yesterday and testified against Ed. Parham, held as an accomplice.

Mr. Greek O. Andrews, who is here as special representative of the Baltimore Herald and News during the Legislature, has headquarters at the Yarborough, and all mail for him should be addressed in care of the Yarborough.

IN THE CITY.

Rev. Jno. Ammons Senator, from the 33rd district, was in to see us to-day.

Mr. George Wynne has gone to Wilson with a drove of fine horses which he will place on the market there.

Attractive posters for Hi Henry's Minstrels are on the boards. This excellent show will appear at the Academy next Monday night.

Two sheriffs balanced their accounts with State Treasurer Worth yesterday. They are W A. Rourke, of Brunswick county, $2,842.81; R. R. McKinney, of Mitchell, $2,805.91.

State Senator Hamrick, who has been quite sick for the past few days, has about regained his usual health and is able to attend to his legislative duties.

A. D. K. Wallace and J. N. Morgan were among those called to see us to-day. Mr. Wallace is the efficient engrossing clerk of the Senate and Mr. Morgan is the Populist leadeo of Buncombe.

Deputy Marshal L. D. Stevenson seized the illicit distillery of Alex. Blalock, of Myatt's Mills, and captured Blalock himself. Yesterday he was bound over for the next term of the Federal Court.

The all absorbing topic is the is the grand fancy ball to be given next week for the Confederate monument. It is a pleasure to feel that all creeds and all political factions unite in this one grand cause.

Judge Starbuck has reconsidered the sentence of twelve months work on the roads imposed on James Hannah, and fined him $25. He took this action in view of the fact that Hannah had reimbursed his quartette of victims and paid all costs in the case.

Superintendent of the Work House. Allen, has been instructed by the county commissioners to construct ferries on the Neuse river, where the the bridges were destroyed, for the convenience of the public. The work will be pushed and completed as early as practicable. It will be impossible to rebuild the bridges during the winter.

An interesting story is told elsewhere of how a gang of news thieves have been "tapping" the wires of the Associated Press, which gives the readers of the CAUCASIAN the latest and most reliable news. This service costs the Associated Press $1,250,000 yearly, and for some time its news has been stolen and reserved to other papers by other so-called press associations. Had the service not been the very best there would have been no incentive to the thefts perpetrated.

Judge Roberts says the superior court, with the grand jury in session, keeps the disorderly element too quiet. Business in his court has slacked up.

SUPERIOR COURT.

All the Evidence in the Wyatt Perry Murder Case.

The trial of Wyatt Perry was continued yesterday. Saturday evening the most important evidence was given by Perry himself. The general opinion is, that he injured himself by taking the stand.

Perry's testimony was that he went to Bailey's house and called him out, and asked him about a report that he had circulated in regard to Mrs. Perry. Some uncomplimentary terms were passed. Perry said Bailey rushed on him with an open knife, and cut him a number of times before he could help himself. While warding his arm off that held the knife, it struck Bailey in the throat, causing the fatal wound. Solomon Bailey said Bailey told him before he died that he struck Perry twice before Perry touched him.

Another witness testified that he saw a Mrs. Brown wash some blood from wounds on the person of Perry the night of the difficulty.

The testimony was completed and the lawyers commenced to speak today.

I. O. O. F.

Public Installment of Officers This Evening.

The officers of Manteo and Capital lodges, I. O. O. F., will be publicly installed by Grand Master Douglas, assisted by Deputy Grand Master C. F. Lumsden and District Deputy Grand Master A. B. Forest, in Odd Fellows' hall in the Pullen building this (Tuesday) evening at 7:30 o'clock. Lady friends and friends of the order are cordially invited to attend. Members of the Legislature especially invited.

The Grand Master of the State is expected to be present and deliver an address

The Raleigh orchestra has kindly consented to be present and enliven the occasion with music, and those who attend may expect to spend a pleasant evening.

The Little Boy of Mr. Upchurch Burned.

Josie Upchurch, the four-year-old child of Mr. W. A. Upchurch, the well-known liveryman, was seriously burned yesterday morning. The little fellow had just gotten out of bed and was standing before the fire. He approached two near the grates and his apron was quickly in flames. The mother hurriedly seized him and wrapped him in the bed clothing, smothering the fire. Mrs Upchurch severely burned her hands Parts of the body of the boy were blistered and one side of his head slightly burned. While the burns of both Mrs. Upchurch and her son are quite painful they are not serious. Mrs. Upchurch displayed good judgment in so successfully combatting such a difficulty under very adverse circumstances

Jack Wimberly Arraigned.

Jack Wimberly was arraigned for the murder of his daughter Iana in the superior court yesterday. The entire morning session was consumed in empaneling a jury for this case. The following jurors were selected to hear the evidence:

W. A. Jones, M. W. Brinkley, A. H. O'Neal, Harry Keith, J. B. Burwell, A. D. Hunnicutt, W. B. Medlin, Bryant Todd, Judson Lee, J. H. Nowell. H. B. Bagwell and H. P. Thompson.

The trial takes place immediately after the Perry trial.

All the testimony in the Wyatt Perry case was heard and the lawyers make their speeches today.

Meeting of the King's Daughters.

The United Order of King's Daughters will meet this evening at four o'clock at the mission rooms. There will be a short lecture by Rev. Dr Daniels, a solo by Mrs. Thomas, and other music under the direction of Mr. Primrose, which is so arranged as to be enjoyable. It is urgently requested that all members of the order will be present and that as many friends as can will attend, to lend encouragement by their presence. The cause is well deserving of every effort of Christian people.

Bridges Gone.

Neuse river could'nt be recognized in her present condition. It has risen to a higher point than the oldest inhabitant can recall. The result is two bridges are gone which will cost the county not less than $500 apiece. The bridge on the Pool road went away day before yesterday. Yesterday the bridge on the Shotwell road was washed away.

More excitement prevailed last night in the rotunda of the capitol than for years. Pritchard's nomination set the town agog.

Mr. W. G. Allen says he has sixty-two inmates in the Home for the aged and infirm.

THE "SPIRIT OF UNREST"

Active on Another Continent--The Unemployed Increasing in Numbers.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 14.—Advices received by the Miowara, from Sydney, N. S. W., state that a great spirit of unrest is felt in that colony owing to the depression of trade. The number of unemployed men are daily increasing and the increase is followed by a renewal of agitation in the form of meetings and processions of unemployed through the principal streets of Sydney, besides numerous deputations to Parliament. The Mail says the agitation has begun to assume threatening tones and the government must take action at once to alleviate the distress or serious consequences are probable.

Serious Accident.

Little Joe, the five-year-old son of W. A. Upchurch, who lives at No 426, South Wilmington street, was badly burned yesterday morning about 10 o'clock. He was standing in front of a coal-grate fire and his apron caught fire, burning him from the knees to the breast. Mrs Upchurch had her hands very badly burned in her efforts to save her child; and Mrs. H. H. Roberts, who ran over, rendered prompt and great relief to both the child and its mother. While the little fellow is badly burned it is not thought that he is in danger. Mrs. Upchurch's hands are both burnt to blisters. It was a narrow escape.

THE CAUCASIAN $1.00 per year

State Solons in Session.

(Continued from first page.)

Hoover, Lindsay, Mercer, Parsons, Sanders, Starbuck, Taylor, Westmoreland, White of Alexander, Wicker.

CAUCUSES AND MEETINGS.

A meeting of the committee on insurance was called just after the adjournment of the Senate.

A caucus of the Republicans of the House and Senate was announced for 10 o'clock this morning.

A joint caucus of the Populists and Republicans of both the Senate and House was announced for 9 o'clock this morning.

The Senate adjourned till this morning at 11 o'clock.

STEALING NEWS.

How the "Associated Press" Has Been Robbed--How the Good News in the Caucasian Has Been Stolen by Other Papers--Detectives Catch and Expose the Thieves.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Newspaper and telegraph circles were astounded at an exposure, made by the Evening Post this afternoon, of the schemes and crimes of small press associations, through the manager of one of them, to get the news of the Associated Press before its publication. The yearly cost of the Associated Press dispatches is $1,250,000, and to secure portions of this news some of the smaller organizations have resorted to all sorts of devices—clipping cable dispatches from early editions and rewriting them to give them the appearance of original items, and tapping wires leased by the Associated Press for its particular service.

In order to catch these news thieves two of the best known detective agencies in the country were employed. It was also necessary to resurrect some old news dispatches printed in the Chicago papers from eight to twenty years ago, and put on the wire which was believed to be manipulated. The wire was "cut out" outside of Chicago and another used for the regular report. The trap was well laid as not only were the Pan-American but United Press papers caught. Among the latter were the Detroit Journal and the St. Louis Chronicle. The old news did not get further east was due solely to the lateness of the hour it was put on the decoy wire.

After much skillful detective work, the gang of news theives was uncovered. At the head of the gang and posing as "President of the Pan-American News Association," was Wm. S. Brewer, and associated with him was one of the most noted wire-tappers in the country. The gang rented offices in the building No. 152, Washington street, adjoining the Chicago Herald office, and it was from the wires entering this building that the news was stolen. The Associated Press, ascertaining these facts from the detectives, prepared a series of decoy news items which were promptly seized upon by the wire tappers in the employ of the Pan-American Press Association and in turn furnished to its duped patrons. Thus was the conspiracy unearthed and the evidence against the conspirators established. The "Pan-American Press Association" is also known as the "Union Associated Press" and the "Eastern Associated Press." Brewer, the head of the concern, was at one time an employee of the Associated Press, but was discharged for irregularities. He has been in New York most of the time referred to in this story, but he perfected his scheme and left ti intrustworthy hands before he went away. He induced a wealthy New York man, Alonzo Rothschild, to invest money and become President of his "Union Associated Press." Mr. Rothschild was not aware of Brewer's peculiar means of getting news.

Brewer is charged with all sorts of offenses of this character. He is the man who, it is said, obteined for the bucket shops, the board of trade quotations when all telegraph instruments were excluded from the exchange. The punishment for wire tapping in this State is a fine of $300 to $500, or not exceeding one year in jail.

ANOTHER BILL

Looking to Silver Coinage--The Use of the American Product Only, not Satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Senator Jones yesterday submitted an outline of his bill to Senator Teller. He and other silver men conferred regarding it and decided that the coinage of the American product was not satisfactory. To-day Senators Jones and Teller had a long conference in the former's committee room in which an effort was made to adjust the differences existing between the friends of silver and to reconcile them to the administration.

The talk did not result in any definite understanding. Mr. Jones said that he was not yet ready to put his bill in and that he would talk with different Senators to see if there was any definite understanding.

Mr. Jones, when asked if there was any prospect of getting it through, said: "There will be no use to put in a bill, unless there is some probability of its acceptance by the conflicting elements. I have been seeing the representatives of the different shades of sentiment about the Senate, and until I shall have had an opportunity to compare their views I cannot say whether I shall present the bill at all."

THE CAPE FEAR ON A TEAR.

Seventy Feet Above Common Water Mark--Two Steamers Wander From the Channel and Are Caught on Bars.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 14.—The Cape Fear river has been seventy feet above common water mark for the past three days, the highest ever known in its history. Farms along the river have been inundated and large losses to the numerous logging camps and mills have been caused. Many of them were under water from ten to thirty feet. Everything floatable has been washed away. Yesterday afternoon the river commenced falling at a very rapid rate. Two steamers, the Cape Fear and the Hurt, had steamed away from channel water, all wharves being washed away. Before they could reach the main channel, the Cape Fear struck a bar where she lay and pounded herself to pieces, finally breaking into amidship. The Hurt is laying stuck fast in the mud, but in no danger. The loss will be very heavy as the cargo of the Cape Fear was a valuable one. A tug has left Wilmington and will try to pull the Hurt out of the mud.

The consuls of several foreign nations have expressed interest in the Cotton States and International Exposition, and have sent home reports to their governments. Among these are the consuls of Spain and Germany and Savannah, the Consul-General of Columbia at New Orleans, the Consul-General of Peru. The Secretary of the Spanish Legation has also a decided interest in the Exposition.

WOMEN IN A FEUD.

A Savage Encounter by Women of Grudge-Holding Families.

DOUGLAS, GA., Jan. 14.—News has just reached here of a serious difficulty between two families, the Rhymes and Roberts, who live about two or three miles from this place. Bad feeling has existed between the members of these families for some time caused by a law suit. Friday afternoon the female portion of the Rhymes family decided to submit their case to the arbitrament of force and arms. Upon the occasion in question Mrs. Nancy Rhymes and her two daughters, Martha and Adela, met Mrs. Roberts and her daughters, Nancy, Jane and Emma, on the road. The former proceeded to attack the Roberts with their fists and also with sticks and during the engagement Martha Rhymes drew a knife and succeeded in inflicting serious, if not fatal wounds upon three of the Roberts girls, stabbing them in several places. The sheriff and a doctor were sent for at once and the Rhymes will be arrested upon the charge of assault with intent to murder.

Judge Green at Durham.

Special to the Caucasian:

DURHAM, N. C., Jan. 14, 1895.—The Winter term of the Durham Superior court began today, Judge L. L. Green presiding. This is the first court held by Judge Green, who is one of the new non-partizan judges, elected last November. His Honor began his duties by reading his charge to the Grand Jury, which was somewhat lengthy and a very able document.

The learned judge began his address to the Grand Jurors by taking a rapid survey of the historical origin and growth of the system of trials by jury.

This was followed by a clear and able presentation of the criminal law of the State, and a very forcible exposition of the duties of Grand Jurors.

The charge was listened to with close attention, not only by the Grand Jury, but by the large concourse of citizens who had gathered to witness the opening of an important term of the court.

Judge Green has made a good impression on the people here.

Joint Caucus.

It was announced in both Houses of the General Assembly yesterday that there would be a joint caucus of the Republicans and Populists of the two Houses this morning at 9 o'clock.

Another Defaulting Cashier.

DOVER, N. H., Jan. 14.—The Dover National bank suspended to-day. There is a defalcation of about $80,000 charged against Cashier Isaac F. Abbott, who shot and killed himself at his home as an officer approached with a warrant for his arrest.

Baseball Matters.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 14.—Representatives of the Southern league met here to-day and perfected an organization with the following cities represented: Chattanooga, Nashville, Evansville, Memphis, New Orleans, Atlanta, Montgomery and Little Rock. Officers will be elected and schedules arranged this evening.

Washington, Jan. 14, 8 p.m.—Weather indications for North Carolina: Fair, warmer, southerly winds.

For South Carolina: Fair, warmer, southerly winds.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Attorney-General Olney gave a dinner to-night in honor of President Cleveland. Fourteen members of the cabinet and Supreme Court were present.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Mrs. Hansbrough, wife of Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, died at 1:30 p.m., to day, at the Cochran Hotel, of acute pneumonia

Subscribe for the Daily Caucasian. A special rate of only $1.00 for the Session of the Legislature

NEBRASKA'S NEEDS.

The Bread She Cast Upon the Waters Must Be Returned to Her.

THE CAUCASIAN reports the receipt of three bags of corn yesterday for the Nebraska sufferers. This is a matter which, it is respectfully urged by this paper, is not receiving the prompt attention it merits.

A letter from Rev. L. P. Ludden of the Nebraska Relief Association, says:

"We fully appreciate the spirit which prompts you in taking hold of this movement and striving to help us to relieve the suffering on the borders of Nebraska. When the great cry came from Russia I believe Nebraska was the first to forward a train load of supplies. In less than ten days we had three car loads on the way to the mills to be put in what we considered the best product—meal—for the suffering Russians, and if there are any people in the land who appreciate this effort of the South, it is the people of Nebraska, as they see coming back to them that which they so kindly gave two years ago. On behalf of thousands of drouth sufferers, we desire to thank you and through you the good people who are laboring to make this donation so marked a success."

Let this matter be taken up at once and properly attended to. There is more than charity in it. To look after it is a peremptory duty. Other Southern towns are sending forward cars of supplies. Raleigh is an immense success in anything when aroused to effort, but how hard, oh, how hard! it is now and then to arouse her. Wake up, citizens! People are starving on the drouth-stricken plains of the West. They have heard of your intentions. Will you let them be disappointed? Would that people, surrounded by plenty, hear of want here without coming to the rescue? Not much. It is not their way. There has been talk enough now. Let there be an arousing! The people in the country will respond liberally if the matter be presented to them. Whose business is it to take up the cry and send it down the line? It's yours! Are you doing it? Altogether, men. The cry of distress—dire distress—is heard from half across this great country. What shall be our response?

Oratorical Contest.

The Leazar Literary society of the A. and M. college announces its second oratorical contest for Friday night, January 25th, 1895. The officers and contestants are: President, E. S. Darden, Snow Hill; Secretary, R. G. Mewborne, Kinston; Representative of the L. C. C. M. A., H. E. Bonitz, Wilmington.

Orators: W. H. Harriss, Warrenton; T. M. Ashe, Raleigh; J. A. Bizzell, Fayetteville; J. C. Dey, Currituck. Marshals—Chief, David Clark, Raleigh; J. A. Moss, Franklinton; R. H. Merritt, Wilmington; N. R. Stancell, Lumberton; S. D. Manney, Gold Hill; A. E. Cahoon, Elizabeth City, R. S. M. Mitchell, Washington, D. C. The public is cordially invited.

A New Y. M. C. A.

Secretary Comer of the Raleigh Y. M. C. A. assisted in the organization of a similar organization among the young men of Shaw University yesterday. He reports much enthusiasm manifested, and a good crowd present.

The Duff Opera company will be the next big theatrical attraction at the Academy. There are said to be over 60 people in the cast, of whom 34 are women.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Of course you want a first-class Photograph of yourself, so we call your attention to our Art Gallery at No. [illegible] Fayetteville street, where we will open on Saturday, January 12th, and will be prepared to do any style of work that is desired, and cordially the public to see our work.

Respectfully,
Johnson & Smith.

Boarding House.

Mrs. Mary J. Wilson, of Henderson, N. C., and mother of S. Otho Wilson, has opened the Adams Mansion as a boarding house on the corner of Edenton and Person streets, two squares east of the Capitol. Best house and location in the city, and she knows her business, and has had long experience. Terms all right. Call.

W. H. King & Co., Druggists.

Can supply anything in their line at lowest prices. Prescriptions filled promptly and with the utmost care. Corner Fayetteville and Hargett streets.

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NEW TARIFF RATES.
PRICES KNIFED.
BOTTOM STRUCK.
CHEAPEST IN THE

HISTORY OF THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The situation promptly meet. Costs not considered in shaping our prices to meet the new rates.

Cleaning out the old, making ready for the new.

Fresh line of Dress Goods to arrive

These prices apply in Wool Goods only.

$1.00	Goods in December, Now	[illegible]
.75	" " "	60c
.60	" " "	45c
.50	" " "	40c
.40	" " "	30c
.30	" " "	[illegible]
.25	" " "	20c
.20	" " "	15c

Prices lowest known to America, and the tendency is higher. Examine the stock now and verify the prices. No trouble to show you through—you are not urged to buy.

Members of the Legislature invited to call

C. A. SHERWOOD & CO.

Assignee's Sale.

By virtue of a deed of assignment made by E. M. Cheek, and registered in book 131, at page 777 in the Register of Deeds office for Wake county, I will, if not sold at private sale before, sell at public sale to the highest bidder, for cash on Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1895, all of the stock of liquors, cigars and tobacco, and the bar counter, sideboard, furniture and fixtures belonging to the said E. M. Cheek, as agent. An inventory in every case can be seen at any time by applying to H. H. Roberts, Esq., or myself.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock a. m. at the store-room lately occupied by E. M. Cheek, opposite East end of the market on Wilmington street.

J. C. L. HARRIS,
Assignee.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 12, 1895.
Jan. 13 1wk.

SHOES!

A level head—comfortable feet, are things that generally go together.

JUST NO

It will be well for you
pedal extremities in
an horizontal

Our stock of Calf Skin Sho
Rubber Boots, Footh
men, boys and
complete and pr

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Open for the entertainm
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tel by special messenger se
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from employees. Electric
southern entrance to
No. 12.

Rates $2, $2

Our porters meet every
rates to parties and families.

HARRISON

RALEIGH, N

Is still Headquart
Republicans, Popul
their friends.

Mrs. Harrison says sh
turkeys, chickens, duck
up fattening ready for t
The festive oyster, she
impatiently awaiting th

The same prices will b
$1.00 PER DAY, $5.00 p
including fire. The roo
large double ones, and
Legislature generally
room-mates before comin
for accomodations. Many
ready engaged.

Comments on fare are
most of you know the
reputation for good food
attention the House has
sustained with the public
to write in time before
rooms are secured.

HARRISON HO
RALEIGH, N. C
dec 13—3t

NEW COUNTY OF

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prices, which are the lowest
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If you don't believe it, ask
THE PROGRESSIVE F
THE CAUCASIAN,
W. H. WORTH.

[Nov. 22-1m.]

PHOSPHATIC LI

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Fear Ri

A Cheap and Lasting

Found at last; contains all the Ele
Plant Food; sustains the crop thr
the season.

The Best Fertilizer for the Mo
Discovered.

FRENCH BROS
Rocky Point,
jan8 d6t w3m

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WHY
Can't we do it? We have one of the largest and best assorted Drug stocks in the State, and can sell you goods at

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Can't we do it? We are well equipped in that department and prescriptions intrusted to us receive prompt and careful attention and pass through the hands of Registered Pharmacists only.

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W. H. KING & CO.,
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TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW LEGISLATURE!

GREETING!

And a hearty welcome to Raleigh and a cordial invitation to SWINDELL'S BIG STORE. There you find Collars, Cuffs, Neckties, Socks, Hankerchiefs and Cologne. Combs and Brushes at right prices. Now, gentlemen, do something sensible. Begin by repealing foolish enactments of your predecessors. This is the opportunity of your life to do a magnificent job. This Legislature can immortalize itself by relieving the people of bad laws and enacting good ones. Give magistrates more jurisdiction; establish the whipping post; make it a crime for a judge to sentence a child to the penitentiary; get things right. Get a nice Suit of Clothes from Swindell's to start. Then get a pair of nice Shoes from Swindell's that you may keep going. Help education and don't show lack of good judgment by cutting off any of the appropriations to the schools of the State. Follow the instructions of the Attorney General in his letter to Gov. Carr. Fix things. Get a nice Carpet and a Cloak from Swindell's and send them home, Swindell pays express charges. Don't waste your wages in riotous living. Go to church each Sunday, and remember the plate will come your way. Get warm underwear and white shirts from Swindell's. And above all do your duty regardless of the opinion of your constituency at home. They will respect and honor you for it. Remedy the oyster law and spend your money at Swindell's Store and your stay in Raleigh will be a grand and profitable success. SWINDELL'S is 206, Fayetteville Street.

CUTTING A CLEARING.

Stand ready--everybody--to catch the qualities as they fly. We've grasped the knife this time with the grip of determination. Nothing shall stay our hand. We'll turn our backs on the loss of profit and snap our fingers at the sacrifice of cost. The truth of it is just this: While the tables hold so many winter-weight boys' and children's suits and Overcoats our hands are tied—for you know we won't dabble in the future until the present is settled. So we are going to settle it NOW. At this "stage of the game" a mite of money is worth a mountain of stock—to US—while there yet remain weeks of service—for YOU—in these garments. Deaf will be the ear that does not hear the breaking of these prices! Blind the eye that cannot see the benefit of this opportunity! Poor indeed the purse that cannot claim a share of this monster sacrifice—it's wilful waste, but at what a fortunate time, for you, it comes—in the lot for you to choose from--there are hundreds of Boys' and Children's SUITS and OVERCOATS that will be offered to you at

ONE FOURTH OFF THE ORIGINAL PRICE UNTIL EVERY GARMENT IN THE LOT IS SOLD.

☞THINK OF IT! ☞25 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

Give this sale your prompt and undivided attention. We have liberated qualities that have no equals in any store in this city, even at the original prices—they are worth more than they are marked—rather than less—but quality makes a prey to policy. They were bought by us--paid for long ago, and we can do with our own as we will. Let competition gape and wonder; let them put their heads together and trump up whatever scheme they will to meet this price-flooring blow—we have dealt these grand, good qualities. It will be a tempest in a teapot; they can't fool you. Genuineness of worth is stamped on every one of Our Garments. When Berwangers put their name the faintest courage can be bold. Your boys will be delighted with such fitting SUITS and OVERCOATS—such stylish patterns, and you will be the gainer of a saving of 25 per cent.

On account of the extreme Low Prices made on our Boys' Suits and Overcoats now, we will sell every one for spot cash only. None will be sent out on approval and positively none charged.

Mail orders will have prompt attention when accompanied with the money.

If you are dissatisfied with your purchase bring the goods back and we will refund the money.

S. & D. BERWANGER.